Forest plan direction for Lakewood Southeast

MA	A	B	C	Resource	S&G Code	Text from forest plan that apply to Lakewood Southeast Project	Plan Page	Applies to
F-W				Water	G1	Maintain water quality by following guidelines contained in "Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality," (BMPs), March 1995 edition (or subsequent revisions). D3 and D7	2-2	See stand charts for stands for D3. See stand charts for D7.
F-W				Water	S1	Maintain minimum in-stream flows at 25% of base flows or that flow determined from a site specific analysis using commonly accepted in-stream flow methods.	2-1	NA
F-W				Water	G2	Utilize the "Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook" as well as the "Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sedimentation Control," (Federal Highway Administration) for guidance on limiting sedimentation.	2-2	Con 1 through 15 for construction. Reconsrtuction roads are 2102C, 2107B, 2107H, 2272AA, 2272AAA, 2303A, 2309E, 2309K, 2309KA, 2322C, 2327A, 2327B, 2602, 2958, 2993, 3008, 3009, 3178, 64247, 94112, 94141, 94142, 94148, 94149, 94228, 94811, 94812, 942292, 942293, 942362, 942372, 942376, 942389, 948415, 9403165, 9403177, 9403191, 9403196, 9403199, 9403212, 9403228, 941301, 941304, 941306, 9413108, 941339, 941346, 941356, 941395, 941432, 941449, 941450, 941460, 941465, 941449, 941450, 941460, 941465, 941477, 9421106, 9421107, 9421116, 9422106, 9422106, 9422107, 942124, 942150, 942152, 942156, 942159, 942160, 942163,942166, 942169, 942170, 942173, 942174, 942224, 942226, 942230, 942232, 942233, 942254, 942258, 942282, 942292, 942293, 942362, 942372, 942376, 942389, 948415.
F-W				Water: Riparian	S2	Design and maintain roads and trails in riparian areas or other locations that could affect water quality, in accordance with Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices. Road and trail surfaces within these areas will be stabilized with aggregate or other suitable material when being used during non-frozen conditions. D4	2-2	All stands
F-W				Water	G3	Ensure revegetation of log landings after project activities are completed, either through artificial means or natural revegetation.	2-2	All Stands
F-W				Water: Wetlands	S3	Protect hydrologic function and maintain natural hydrologic regimes. D5	2-3	All stands
F-W				Water	G4	Utilize Wisconsin's Forestry BMPs to maintain soil productivity, infiltration rates and minimize road maintenance costs.	2-2	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	S4	Maintain a minimum of 80% shrub or tree shade (where present) around ground water seeps within cool and cold water systems. D6	2-16	All stands
F-W				Water	G5	Design and implement stream restoration measures that apply natural channel design principles and/or are consistent with ecological conditions and floodplain characteristics.	2-2	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	S5	Aspen patches will not be regenerated within 450 feet of selected Class I, II, and segments of Class III trout streams including their tributaries and spring ponds (see Appendix DD for a list of streams). Aspen patches will also not be regenerated within 300 feet of all other Class I and II trout streams including their tributaries and spring ponds. Manage vegetation within these zones for species other than aspen, preferably long-lived conifers and northern hardwoods. D1 and D2	2-17	See stand charts
F-W				Water: Riparian	G6	Do not pile slash within or move slash into riparian areas. Keep slash out of lakes, stream channels, floodplains, and areas where it may be swept into streams, rivers, and lakes. D5	2-2	All stands
F-W				Federal T and E: B	S6	Retain restrictions as described in the "Northern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan" (1983) within 330 feet of the former nest tree site (when a nest disappears, but the tree remains, or other suitable nesting structures are nearby), as long as the bald eagle breeding area is occupied. If the nest tree blows down, and no suitable replacement trees are nearby, all restrictions can be removed.	2-18	NA
F-W				Water: Riparian	G7	Utilize Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs) for riparian management zone categories. Expand riparian management zones wider than those defined in Wisconsin's Forestry BMPs and modify management practices where necessary (e.g., projects on steep slopes and/or highly erodible soils).	2-2	See stand charts for D3 and D7
F-W				Federal T and E: B	S7	Remove restrictions in the area beyond 330 feet when a nest is classified as a remnant (i.e., a nest unmaintained and unoccupied for five consecutive years).	2-18	NA

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F-W				Water: Riparian	G8	Protect warm and cold-water streams from sedimentation by maintaining the physical integrity of intermittent and non-navigable streams, i.e., streams that do not appear on 1:24,000 topographic maps to ensure their continued function when they do contain water. D8	2-2	All stands
F-W				Federal T and E: W	S8	Protect wolf den and rendezvous sites by utilizing the following direction contained in the "Wisconsin Timber Wolf Recovery Plan" (1999): (1) Protect wolf den sites (verified by wildlife biologists) and key rendezvous sites as determined by surveys, that have been used within the last two years; (2) Utilize a year-round restriction on land use activities (including tree harvest and road construction) within 330 feet of a wolf den or rendezvous site (human uses of the area will be passively discouraged, and existing trails and logging roads will be closed or rerouted); and (3) within one-half mile of a wolf den or rendezvous site, land use activities such as tree harvest, road construction and maintenance, and mineral core drilling exploration will be prohibited between March 1 and July 31. New road and trail construction will not be permitted within this zone. Roads and trails under Forest Service jurisdiction will be closed on a case-by-case basis.C3	2-19	Use where needed
F-W				Water: Riparian	G9	Lessen channel scour by gradually lowering water surfaces 25-50% prior to removing beaver dams. When there is a high risk of downstream widening or scouring, draw the entire pond down gradually	2-2	NA
F-W				Federal T and E: F	S9	Protect and manage all known plant sites utilizing Fassett's Locoweed Recovery Plan (1991) direction. All land use activities (except population monitoring and those activities necessary to protect the site) will be excluded from water's edge to the high-water mark and within a buffer zone 200 feet inland from the high-water mark for locoweed populations.	2-19	NA
F-W				Water: Riparian	G10	Provide and maintain conifer thermal cover within riparian areas.	2-2	See stand charts for D3 and D7
F-W				RFSS	S10	Do not allow the collection of RFSS plants, except for scientific or educational purposes, or for the conservation or propagation of the species. Collection must be authorized by a Forest Service permit.	2-19	NA
F-W				Water: Riparian	G11	Avoid stream and wetland crossings and riparian areas when constructing new roads and trails.D4	2-2	All stands and road construction activities-Con 1 through 15
F-W				NNIS	S11	Use permissible mechanical, biological, and chemical controls to reduce the spread of non-native invasive species. E1	2-25	Where needed
F-W				Water: Riparian	G12	Relocate existing roads and trails out of riparian areas and eliminate stream crossings where practicable. Otherwise, construct or reconstruct roads, trails and associated stream crossings to minimize erosion, sedimentation and riparian impacts. Design culverts and bridges to pass the estimated 100-year flood. D4	2-2	All stands
F-W				Recreation	S12	Prohibit horse and mountain bike use of trails during spring breakup (timing determined locally by spring conditions each year).	2-26	NA
F-W				Water: Wetlands	G13	Utilize guidelines found in Wisconsin's Forestry BMPs to maintain water quality and hydrologic wetland functions during activities such as timber harvesting or road and trail construction.	2-3	All stands
F-W				Recreation	S13	Prohibit any net increase in motorized vehicle access to lakes, with the exception of access associated with lakes in new land acquisitions. If roaded access is provided to a lake that is not a new acquisition and previously did not have such access, another lake on the forest will have roaded access removed.	2-26	NA
F-W				Water: Wetlands	G14	Minimize fill and maintain cross road drainage when wetland road and trail crossings cannot be avoided.	2-3	Con 1 through 15
F-W				Recreation: OHV	S14	Automobiles, trucks, and other street legal vehicles must remain on roads open to the public for motorized use, or on trails designated for use by specific motorized vehicles.	2-27	NA
F-W				Soils	G15	Use R9 directive for Chapter 2 of Forest Service Handbook 2509.18 to define detrimental disturbance threshold values for soil displacement, erosion, rutting, nutrient loss, compaction, burning, and maintaining ground cover.	2-3	Where needed
F-W				Recreation: OHV	S15	Permit all-terrain vehicles (*see definitions in Appendix EE*) only on roads and trails that are posted open and designated for their specific use.	2-27	NA
F-W				Soils	G16	Retain logging slash in place (limbing at the stump) where topsoil is less than one inch thick, or where organic matter is less than 2%. B5	2-3	See stand chart
F-W				Recreation: OHV	S16	Permit all-terrain vehicle use on designated ATV trails and designated ATV road routes year-round except as follows: Routes located on classified roads that are closed to general vehicle use will be closed to ATV use during spring break up with timing determined locally by spring conditions each year.	2-27	NA
F-W				Soils	G17	Minimize topsoil displacement into piles or windrows when machine piling slash and debris.	2-3	NA
F-W				Recreation: OHV	S17	Permit all-terrain vehicle use on designated ATV trails and designated ATV road routes year-round except as follows: Routes located on classified roads that are open to general vehicle use will be closed to ATVs when local townships/counties have road weight limits in effect.	2-27	NA

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F-W				Soils	G18	Designate the location of roads, trails, landings, main skid trails, and similar soil disturbing activities. Stabilize disturbed sites during use and revegetate after use to control erosion. B1	2-3	All stands
F-W				Recreation: OHV	S18	Permit all-terrain vehicle use on designated ATV trails and designated ATV road routes year-round except as follows: Trails will be closed during spring break upwith timing determined locally by spring conditions each year.	2-27	NA
F-W				Soils	G19	Operate heavy equipment only when soils are not saturated or when the ground is frozen. B4	2-3	See stand chart
F-W				Motorized Trails	S19	Do not locate new motorized trails or routes over State of Wisconsin navigable waters when alternative locations are feasible. This requirement does not apply to snowmobile trails that are routed over frozen surface waters.	2-28	NA
F-W				Minerals	G20	Minerals activities within 100-500 feet of RFSS plant sites will be limited to practices that maintain habitat (including micro-climatic conditions).	2-3	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	S20	Do not locate new motorized trails or routes through wetlands when alternative locations are feasible. This requirement does not apply to snowmobile trails that cross wetlands under frozen conditions (without the use of fill). If a new trail or route must be located within a wetland, alternatives to earthen fill must be considered.	2-28	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G21	Promote and maintain long-lived conifer super canopy trees, especially white pine.	2-3	See stand chart
F-W				Motorized Trails	S21	Install adequately sized culverts (or other appropriate drainage structures) and appropriate erosion control measures where motorized trails or routes cross navigable and non-navigable streams. This requirement does not apply to snowmobile trails that cross streams under frozen conditions.	2-28	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G22	Maintain stand level ecosystem components, patterns, and pit and mound microtopography.	2-3	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	S22	New, replacement, and reconstructed trail bridges must have closed-slat or similar running surfaces that prevent the deposit of trail sediment and debris in waterways.	2-28	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G23	Allow botanical collections of voucher and herbaria specimens.	2-3	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	S23	All-terrain vehicles that operate on Forest trails and routes must be registered with the State of Wisconsin (or meet requirements for registration if the owner is a non-resident), and have a Forest Service approved spark arrestor.	2-28	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G24	Regenerate white pine on appropriate sites within red and white pine ecosystems in locations of large-scale blow downs, through prescribed fire, seeding, or planting.	2-3	See stand chart
F-W				Motorized Trails	S24	Snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles operating on Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest trails and routes shall meet all sound attenuation requirements defined in Wisconsin statutes. Snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles operating on Forest trails or routes shall not be modified in any manner that amplifies or otherwise increases total noise emissions above the noise emission levels of originally manufactured machines. Such modifications may be allowed as part of a special event under special use permit.	2-28	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G25	Avoid modifying microclimate and microhabitat conditions within steep ravines, cliffs, talus slopes, and areas of exposed bedrock.	2-4	NA
F-W				Administration	S25	Specific land management allocations and designations are not intended to affect Tribes' treaty-guaranteed hunting, fishing, and gathering rights.	2-33	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G26	Design management activities adjacent to research natural areas, special management areas, and old growth areas to complement their ecological values.	2-4	Included in presciption
F-W				Administration	S26	Land adjustments (land purchase or exchange) must satisfy one or more of the following purposes: (1) Accomplish objectives of public laws or regulations; (2) Meet demand for national forest resources; (3) Result in more efficient land ownership patterns; and / or (4) Result in lower resource management costs.	2-33	NA
F-W				Biological Diversity	G27	Manage vegetation within utility right of way corridors, where permitted, to support landscape level ecological goals including wildlife populations and habitat.	2-4	Where needed
F-W				Administration	S27	Prohibit disturbing the surface of existing sites with engineered cover containment systems, such as capped landfills, and thereby avoid exposing the public to potential contamination. Mineral exploration and extraction, the construction of buildings and utility transmission corridors, the installation of water supply wells, and other potentially intrusive work are prohibited. Gate or otherwise close access to the public for these sites to prevent disturbing the integrity of the cap.	2-34	NA
F-W				Temporary Openin	G28	Temporary openings will not exceed 40 acres in size except: Within Management Areas 4C and 8C.	2-4	NA

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F-W				Transportation: De	S28	Decommission classified and unclassified roads that are closed to motorized traffic and identified as not needed for long-term access.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Temporary Openin	G29	Temporary openings will not exceed 40 acres in size except: As a result of natural catastrophic occurrences such as fire, insect and disease attack, or wind storm.	2-4	See stand chart
F-W				Transportation: De	S29	Decommission all temporary roads upon completion of authorized use. B3	2-36	All stands
F-W				Temporary Openin	G30	Temporary openings will not exceed 40 acres in size except: To benefit Connecticut Warbler within jack pine habitats.	2-4	NA
F-W				Temporary Openin	G31	A stand is considered a temporary opening if the average crown closure is less than 20% or the regeneration averages less than 12 feet tall.	2-4	NA
F-W				Temporary Openin	G32	Within areas other than those listed above, separate two or more openings with a total area exceeding 40 acres by manageable stands at least 10 acres in size with an average width of at least 500 feet.	2-4	See stand chart
F-W				Rotation Lengths	G33	Table 2-1(page 2-4) lists the minimum, standard, and extended rotation lengths for various forest types. Rotation age will be determined by the capability of a site. As a general rule the standard rotation ages will be used except in Management Areas 2B, 3B, 4B and 6B where the extended rotation ages will be used.	2-4	Included in presciption
F-W				Rotation Lengths	G34	The above minimum rotation age guidelines may be waived for stands that have been significantly affected by fire, windthrow, insect, or disease attack or other similar natural disturbance forces. Some stands may also be harvested before minimum or after extended rotation ages when site capability, and/or site-specific analysis indicates it would be best for meeting overall multiple use objectives.	2-5	NA
F-W				Regeneration	G35	Use tree seedlings or seed where seed source is known and produced from seed collected within the climatic zone in which they will be planted.	2-5	NA
F-W				Regeneration	G36	Plant conifers at a minimum seedling density of 680 seedlings per acre in open areas, except plant white pine at 900 seedlings per acre within open areas.	2-5	NA
F-W				Regeneration	G37	Use natural regeneration whenever feasible.	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Salvage	G38	Leave 5-15% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations that are high risk to human safety and/or forest health.	2-5	NA
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G39	Manage aspen under the even-aged silvicultural system.	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G40	Aspen desired age class distribution (see table 2-2 on page 2-5)	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G41	Harvest aspen during the dormant season where the aspen species is desired and aspen totals less than 40 square feet of basal area in the stand.	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G42	Site preparation for natural aspen regeneration should reduce the site's average residual crown cover (2" in diameter or larger) to less than 5% (excluding reserve islands) within all Management Areas except 1B, 2A, and 2B. The average residual crown cover for site preparation for aspen regeneration with Management Areas 1B, 2A, and 2B (in instances where aspen is to be maintained) is allowed to approach 10% (excluding reserve islands).	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G43	Consider thinning aspen stands only if the site index is greater than 70 or if conversion to other species is desired. Thin aspen stands only once at about age 30, leaving a residual basal area of 60-80 square feet.	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G44	Do not apply treatments that support an increase in beaver populations adjacent to northern white-cedar stands.	2-5	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Aspen	G45	Avoid clearcutting aspen adjacent to areas where white pine or hemlock regeneration is present or desired.	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Paper Birch	G46	Manage paper birch under an even-aged silvicultural system. Use the two-cut shelterwood harvest method to regenerate paper birch. Harvesting and site preparation should provide: (1) 25% to 40% residual crown cover (initial harvest); (2) Full tree skidding opportunities if site preparation will be done after the initial harvest; (3) Scarification or prescribed fire to expose mineral soil and mix with organic and humus material on 50-75% of the area (the more paper birch regeneration desired, the greater the intensity of disturbance); (4) Site preparation after leaf fall so that seeds are mixed with, or fall on mineral soil; (5) Control of competing vegetation; and (6) Overstory removal during the winter and within two years of the establishment of regeneration (seedlings should be at least one foot tall).	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Paper Birch	G47	Paper birch desired age class distribution: (see table 2-3 on page 2-6)	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Paper Birch	G148	Notify the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) about potential bark gathering opportunities when identifying paper birch for harvest.	2-6	Included in presciption

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F-W				Silv: Paper Birch	G49	Consider thinning paper birch stands only when the site index exceeds 60, the objective is to grow sawtimber, and the stand has reached 40 years of age. Thin from below to a residual basal area of 80-100 square feet per acre. Improve spacing and favor the highest quality trees. Consider the potential for an increase in susceptibility to insects, disease, and mechanical damage when paper birch thinning is planned.	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Paper Birch	G50	Prioritize the harvest of declining paper birch stands, consistent with management area direction and other resource needs.	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G51	Do not harvest yellow birch within the northern hardwood ecosystem unless its density must be lowered to facilitate recommended residual basal area, its regeneration is facilitated with canopy gaps, nurse logs, and/or planting, and sufficient seed source remains to take advantage of regeneration opportunities.	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G52	Retain butternut trees with more than 70% live crown, and when cankers affect less than 20% of the combined circumference of the bole and root flares. Retain butternut trees that have no cankers and at least 50% live crown. Dead or poor vigor butternut trees may be harvested. F2	2-6	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G53	Maintain shade on and around large boulders, 10 feet in diameter and larger, by not establishing canopy gaps near them.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G54	Utilize uneven-aged management prescriptions to develop stands that have at least three distinct age classes.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G55	Initial cuts in pole-sized hardwood stands should combine a crop tree release of 50-60 crop trees per acre with the creation of regeneration canopy gaps. Trees removed are generally high risk, have poor stem quality, and/or provide growing space for better quality residual trees.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G56	Between canopy gaps, thin to the minimum stocking levels shown in Figures FF-1, FF-2 or FF-3 in Appendix FF, when converting from even-age northern hardwoods to uneven-aged northern hardwood management . These figures are based on maintaining at least an 80% crown closure. Exception to this guideline: Initial thinnings in northern hardwood stands result in a crown closure of 75-80%. Tree crowns in these stands close in within a few years.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G57	Create four to eight 25 to 40-foot wide canopy gaps per acre by harvesting groups of pole-sized trees or 1-2 large-crowned trees. The percentage of area in canopy gaps is a function of the harvest interval (longer harvest intervals should have a higher percentage of canopy gaps as a general rule). Create a maximum of one, 60-foot canopy gap for every two acres, where maintenance of mid-tolerant species composition is desired (the 60-foot gap replaces some of the 25 to 40-foot gaps). The addition of the larger gap will reduce the number of smaller gaps to 3-6 per acre.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G58	Cut poor-quality stems larger than one inch in diameter in canopy gaps so vigorous regeneration can develop.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G59	After the initial improvement or selection harvest, periodically apply selection harvests that work toward the size class distribution shown in Tables 2-4 or 2-5. Create canopy gaps by harvesting large enough groups of trees to obtain successful regeneration in younger stands where crown sizes are small to moderate in size.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G60	Specify post-harvest stocking levels for various size classes in prescriptions. The following tables show the ideal size distribution for fully regulated uneven-aged northern hardwood stands (these tables will be used to guide the development of harvest prescriptions): (See tables 2-4 and 2-5 on page 2-8). The target distribution displayed in Table 2-5 will normally be applied for uneven-aged hardwood sites within Management Areas 2B, 3B, 4B, and 6B; while distribution displayed in Table 2-4 will generally be used for uneven-aged hardwoods in other MAs. Reserve tree numbers, as described in MA direction, Chapter 3, are included in the desired size class structure displayed in tables 2-4 and 2-5. These tables may be modified for project level decisions, as long as the intent of the management area prescription is met.	2-7	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G61	Reserve hemlock in northern hardwood prescriptions. The following are exceptions to this guideline: (1) Hemlock trees may be cut if they impede road or skid trail development, and (or) safety problems are improved; and (2) On the Medford land base, (LTAs 212Xd05 and 212Xe05) thinning of hemlock clumps within northern hardwood stands (greater than 10% hemlock) is allowed when there is established hemlock regeneration, or hemlock regeneration efforts are planned within or adjacent to these clumps. Where hemlock regeneration is established, it will be protected and encouraged through site-specific protection measures.	2-8	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G62	Maintain an 80% crown closure in order to avoid light level changes that result in soil temperature increases, and humidity and soil moisture decreases. See initial thinning crop tree release guidance for exceptions to this guideline.	2-8	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G63	Avoid converting rich northern hardwood sites to other forest types.	2-8	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G64	Consider even-aged management only when species composition will exceed 30% for intolerant species such as paper birch and mid-tolerant species such as basswood, ash, hickory, yellow birch, red oak, butternut, and black cherry.	2-8	Included in presciption

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F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G65	Even-aged hardwoods desired age class distribution: (see table 2-6 on page 2-9).	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G66	Do not intentionally create canopy gaps in even-aged northern hardwood managed stands.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G67	Use stocking level charts FF-1, FF-2, or FF-3 in Appendix FF to establish minimum stocking levels during vegetative treatments.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G68	Initial thinnings in pole-sized stands should emphasize crown release, removal of high-risk trees, and removal of sub-canopy trees until the minimum stocking level is reached.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G69	First thinning in pole-sized stands should include a crown release of 60-75 crop trees per acre.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G70	Maintain an 80% crown closure when thinning stands that have not had a previous pole-sized thinning.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G71	Regenerate stands using a shelterwood harvest that establishes a uniform crown closure of approximately 60%.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G72	Apply a shelterwood overstory removal harvest when northern hardwood regeneration is 2-4 feet tall (usually within 5 years).	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: N Hardwoods	G73	Encourage crown release and thinning of stump sprouts in seedling and sapling stands.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G74	Manage red oak stands under an even-aged silvicultural system using thinning and shelterwood harvesting methods.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G75	Red oak desired age class distribution: (see table 2-7 on page 2-9).	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G76	Manage red oak for sawtimber when the site index is greater than 55. Manage oak (normally northern pin oak) for pulpwood when the site index is less than 55.	2-9	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G77	Reduce gypsy moth impacts by avoiding the development of pure red oak stands. Grow red oak with a mix of other mid to intolerant tree species such as white ash, paper birch, and red pine.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G78	Limit harvesting or pruning in the red oak group to the period between October 1 and April 15 to reduce risk of oak wilt infections.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G79	Obtain a residual basal area between 70 and 90 square feet in intermediate harvests. Harvesting should improve spacing, favor the development of quality crop trees, and maintain within stand diversity.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G80	Use mechanical scarification or prescribed fire to control understory competition and prepare a seedbed for natural regeneration when advanced regeneration is not present.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Oak	G81	Regenerate red oak using a shelterwood system that leaves 40 to 60% crown cover (large crowns, good form, and uniform spacing). Remove the overstory when red oak regeneration is two to four feet tall.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G82	Utilize an even-aged silvicultural prescription for managing red pine.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G83	Red pine desired age class distribution: (see Table 2-8 on page 2-10)	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G84	Evaluate the potential for *Sirococcus* and *Sphaeropsis* shoot blights when considering red pine regeneration techniques. Do not retain residual red pine where shoot blights are likely to be a problem and red pine regeneration is being planned.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G85	Conduct the first commercial thinning when operable red pine stand volumes are available. Thereafter, red pine thinnings should occur every 7-15 years. Do not remove more than 40% of the basal area (except the first thinning). Thin to the following residual basal areas: (see table 2-9 on page 2-10)	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G86	Consider silvicultural treatments such as shelterwood harvest patches, release, scarification, and underplanting to encourage future mast, den, or nest trees where within stand diversity is lacking. Limit these activities to no more than 5% of the total stand.	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Red Pine	G87	Manage natural origin red pine to its maximum rotation age (see Table 2-1).	2-10	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G88	Utilize an even-aged silvicultural prescription for managing jack pine.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G89	Jack pine desired age class distribution: (see table 2-10, page 2-11)	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G90	Harvest of declining jack pine stands is a high priority.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G91	Regenerate jack pine by clearcut harvesting followed by natural or artificial reforestation. Consider the genetic quality of existing jack pine stands when deciding whether to use natural or artificial reforestation methods.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G92	Do precommercial thinning only if stocking levels exceed 2,000 seedlings or saplings per acre.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Jack Pine	G93	Commercial thinning is not recommended but may be considered when the site index exceeds 60 and a residual basal area of about 80 square feet is retained.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Balsam Fir	G94	Utilize an even-aged silvicultural prescription for managing balsam fir.	2-11	Included in presciption

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F-W				Silv: Balsam Fir	G95	Balsam fir desired age class distribution: (see table 2-11 on page 2-11)	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Balsam Fir	G96	When balsam fir is the objective, and where it has developed advanced understory regeneration, remove the overstory when the understory is in the seedling/sapling stage.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Balsam Fir	G97	Where opportunities exist, alternate balsam fir and aspen forest types on the same site over time.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G98	Utilize an even-aged silvicultural prescription for managing white pine.	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G99	White pine desired age class distribution: (see table 2-12 on page 2-12). **White pine is sometimes grown in an understory situation. The forest type is whatever the overstory is at the time. Release usually occurs at 15-20 years of age.*	2-11	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G100	Begin intermediate thinnings as soon as operable volumes are available. Thin at 10-15 year intervals to a residual basal area between 100 and 150 square feet per acre (70%-90% crown closure).	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G101	Use a two-cut shelterwood system (seed cut and removal cut) to regenerate white pine stands at rotation age. The seed cut should retain a residual crown cover of 40-70%. Use the lower level when competition from low shade is not expected. Conduct site preparation immediately prior to or after the seed cut to: (1) scarify 35-50% of the area (mixing humus and mineral soil); and (2) remove undesirable and unmerchantable trees. Removal harvest should occur when regeneration is about 20-25 feet tall.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G102	When establishing white pine: Plant white pine with blister rust resistance.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G103	When establishing white pine: Retain a crown closure of about 40% in underplanted white pine stands until the overstory is removed.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G104	When establishing white pine: Remove overstory when saplings are 20-25 feet tall.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G105	When establishing white pine: Underplant white pine at a minimum of 100 seedlings per acre (20-foot spacing) for species diversity and at a minimum of 435 per acre (10-foot spacing) for stand replacement.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G106	Accomplish blister rust pathological pruning when trees are in the seedling/sapling stage (3-10 feet tall).	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G107	Manage natural origin red pine to its maximum rotation age (see Table 2-1).	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Pine	G108	Utilize deer protection such as fencing, shelters, or repellants when planting in areas where seer populations have the potential to cause significant browsing damage.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Spruce	G109	Manage white spruce under an even-aged silvicultural system using intermediate thinnings, and either final harvest or shelterwood harvest followed by artificial or natural regeneration.	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Spruce	G110	White spruce desired age class distribution: (see table 2-13 on page 2-13). **White spruce is sometimes grown in an understory situation. The forest type is whatever the overstory is at the time. Release usually occurs at 5-20 years of age.*	2-12	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Spruce	G111	Maintain a crown cover between 50% and 70% when frost damage protection for artificial or natural regeneration is needed, such as upland/lowland transition areas or landscape depressions. Remove the overstory when frost damage is no longer a concern.	2-13	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: White Spruce	G112	Begin thinnings as soon as operable volumes are available. Thin at 10-20 year intervals to a residual basal area of between 100 and 120 square feet per acre. Do not remove more than 40% of the basal area in any single harvest.	2-13	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Mixed Lowlan	G113	Harvest lowland conifers, lowland hardwoods, and hemlock only to benefit or maintain habitat for species of viability concern.	2-13	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Mixed Lowlan	G114	Plant no more than 500 seedlings per acre when attempting to develop or improve hemlock composition in other forest types.	2-13	Included in presciption
F-W				Silv: Mixed Lowlan	G115	Do not attempt natural or artificial hemlock regeneration within deer yards unless protection measures such as fencing are utilized.	2-13	Included in presciption
F-W				Special Forest Pro	G116	Utilize a permit system, except as defined by agreement with Native American tribes, to specify what special forest product species and quantities may be gathered and what harvest/gathering locations are authorized.	2-13	NA

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F-W				Special Forest Pro	G117	Gathering special forest products for personal use and (or) commercial sale is permitted throughout much of the Forest, except for the following: (1) Collecting species on the list of Regional Forester Sensitive Species for the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests, except by permit for Tribal gathering or scientific purposes; (2) Peat mining or collecting sphagnum moss. Permits may be issued for gathering sphagnum moss for scientific purposes; (3) Gathering special forest products within wetlands , Forest Service recreation areas, administrative sites or within 100 feet of perennial water bodies (exception: the collection of fruits, nuts, berries, and fungi for personal use, or unless permitted for tribal gathering); (4) Gathering boughs, Christmas trees, birch bark, and firewood within 100 feet of trails that have high scenic integrity objectives; and (5) Additional restrictions on gathering special forest products listed within the Standards and Guidelines of some Management Areas.	2-13	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G118	Leave and protect existing downed logs greater than 10 inches in diameter (small end diameter) consistent with providing for management access (e.g. skid trails).	2-14	Where needed
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G119	Exclude heavy logging equipment from wet areas, excessively steep slopes, or reserved areas within timber harvest units.	2-14	Where needed
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G120	Reserve tree guidelines for even-aged managed stands: Emphasize diversity, cover and (or) mast by reserving tree species such as hemlock, northern white cedar, white pine, red oak, American beech, hickory, ironwood, blue beech, yellow birch, paper birch and other species that may not have strong local or forest wide representation.	2-14	Included in presciption
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G121	Reserve tree guidelines for even-aged managed stands: Reserve the above-listed tree species in small clumps or islands of trees within clearcuts, overstory removal cuts, and other regeneration harvest areas.	2-14	Included in presciption
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G122	Reserve tree guidelines for even-aged managed stands: Reserve 2 to 5 live trees per acre greater than 11 inches in diameter, or select the largest trees available; and reserve variable size reserve islands/clumps that total up to ½ acre for every 10 acres managed with an even aged harvest.	2-14	Included in presciption
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G123	Reserve snag guidelines for even-aged and uneven-aged managed stands: Reserve all dead snags and live den trees up to 10 trees/snags per acre, unless they present a safety concern. Emphasize the largest snags and den trees available. Those snags felled for safety reasons should be left on site as coarse woody debris wherever possible. Additional snags will be recruited from live reserve trees.	2-14	Included in presciption
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: V	G124	Coordinate wild rice seeding site selection with Native American tribes.	2-14	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: V	G125	Avoid fragmenting shallow water marshes, or large wetlands containing open water, with corridors used for power lines, roads, and trails.	2-14	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: V	G126	Limit water level fluctuations to less than one foot during the growing season on bodies of water where wild rice occurs and where the Forest Service is able to manipulate water levels.	2-14	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: V	G127	Perpetuate emergent vegetation such as cattails, sedges, and bulrushes by minimizing the frequency of reservoir and low head impoundment drawdowns.	2-14	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: V	G128	Protect hydrologic functions and maintain hydrologic regimes.	2-14	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G129	Ephemeral ponds smaller than one acre: Do not operate heavy equipment in woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G130	Ephemeral ponds smaller than one acre: Locate landings and roads to avoid erosion and the contribution of sediment into woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G131	Ephemeral ponds smaller than one acre: Do not allow logging slash in woodland ponds. However, selected trees may be dropped and left in ponds where large woody debris would enhance aquatic habitat.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G132	Ephemeral ponds smaller than one acre: Prohibit the operation of heavy equipment during non-frozen conditions within 15 feet of the normal high water mark.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G133	Ephemeral ponds larger than one acre: Do not operate heavy equipment in woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G134	Ephemeral ponds larger than one acre: Locate landings and roads to avoid erosion and the contribution of sediment into woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G135	Ephemeral ponds larger than one acre: Do not allow logging slash in woodland ponds. However, selected trees may be dropped and left in ponds where large woody debris would enhance aquatic habitat.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G136	Ephemeral ponds larger than one acre: Prohibit the operation of heavy equipment during non-frozen conditions within 15 feet of the normal high water mark.	2-15	All stands

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F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G137	Ephemeral ponds larger than one acre: Do not clearcut within 50 feet of the normal high water mark of these ponds. Individual tree timber harvesting may be done within this zone if there is an emphasis on retaining shade trees and large diameter cavity and nest trees adjacent to the pond.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G138	Permanent woodland ponds smaller than one acre: Do not operate heavy equipment in woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G139	Permanent woodland ponds smaller than one acre: Locate landings and roads to avoid erosion and the contribution of sediment into woodland ponds.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G140	Permanent woodland ponds smaller than one acre: Do not allow logging slash in woodland ponds. However, selected trees may be dropped and left in ponds where large woody debris would enhance aquatic habitat.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G141	Permanent woodland ponds smaller than one acre: Prohibit the operation of heavy equipment during non-frozen conditions within 15 feet of the normal high water mark.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G142	Permanent woodland ponds smaller than one acre: Do not clearcut within 50 feet of the normal high water mark of these where they are uncommon (less than one per 10 acres). Where they are common, do not clearcut within 50 feet of at least one-third of the ponds. Individual tree timber harvesting can be done within this zone if there is an emphasis on retaining shade trees and large diameter cavity and nest trees adjacent to the pond.	2-15	All stands
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G143	Permanent woodland ponds larger than one acre: Use “Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality” (1995 or subsequent revisions) including Riparian Management Zone direction, for guidance on protection.	2-15	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G144	Temporary openings within ruffed grouse management areas will be 10-acre patches or less.	2-15	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G145	Provide for an average of one ruffed grouse drumming log for every 10 acres of aspen clearcut. The log should be 10 inches or more in diameter and at least 12 feet long.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G146	Construct artificial nest and den structures from materials that blend with the site and do not detract from the natural landscape. Concentrate these structures in the most productive habitat (based on field inventories). Monitor and maintain these structures to minimize threats from insects, disease, competitors, and predators.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G147	Small permanent forest openings will be located in upland areas and will generally range in size from one to 10 acres. Maintain brush or shrub openings so that no more than 50% of the area is covered by woody vegetation such as hazel, chokecherry, willow, unless the area is being managed for a specific purpose requiring such cover. These areas include remnant or restored barrens communities, frost pockets, and other natural openings.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G48	Constructed openings should be at least 200 feet in diameter, have irregular shapes, and blend with the surrounding landscape.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G149	Use mechanical methods (mowing, disking, hand brushing, chaining, girdling), prescribed fire, or biological means to restore and maintain selected openings to prevent natural succession to woody plants.	2-16	Where needed
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G150	Use native species when planting supplemental mast or fruit-bearing trees or other shrubs for wildlife habitat improvement.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: U	G151	Allow natural conversions of upland open areas to forested conditions where open habitat exceeds management area acreage goals. Do not convert natural openings to tree plantations.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G152	Manage riparian areas so that they contribute large woody debris (LWD) to lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. LWD characteristics include: (1) At least 10 to 30 pieces per 1,000 feet of shoreline adjacent to uplands, and at least 5 to 20 pieces per 1,000 feet of shoreline adjacent to forested lowlands; (2) Most pieces greater than 12 inches in diameter and some resistant to decay; (3) Many pieces in lakes with strong branches on the boles which hold part of the wood off the bottom; (4) LWD length should be at least 50 to 120 feet long in lakes and wide streams, or a length that is 1 to 2 times bankfull width in narrow-medium width streams (i.e. less than 50 ft wide). D9	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G153	Restore or enhance habitat complexity in lake habitat manipulation projects by using a variety of wooden cover structures (e.g., fish cribs, tree-drops and half-logs) and rock reef placements.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G154	Simulate a natural appearance in aquatic habitat improvement tree drops by having variable distances between them. Stumps should either be flush cut or angled away from the lake, river, or stream. Bury tree drop holding attachments where possible.	2-16	NA

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F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G155	Reshape the bank and smooth contours when revegetating exposed streambanks. Partially cover stabilization structures with transplanted native vegetation and revegetate with native species suited for site stabilization. Vary the rock size and utilize native rock for riprap and within water rock structures. Maintain natural lake edges and stream meanders when making shoreline and within stream improvements.	2-16	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G156	Design, construct, and maintain stream crossings and dams to minimize disrupting the migration or movement of fish and other aquatic life. Passage may be blocked for a prescribed fish management procedure or if passage is deemed unnecessary.	2-17	All activities proposed for road decommission, road construction (Con 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12) and/or temporary access that cross streams.
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: F	G157	Do not remove in-stream large woody debris for more than one-half the stream channel width when removal is necessary for recreational boating or canoeing.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	G158	Convert from aspen to long-lived conifers and northern hardwoods within 300 feet of all Class I and II trout streams (and their tributaries including spring ponds) and 450 feet of “selected” Class I, Class II, and segments of Class III trout streams and their tributaries including spring ponds (See Appendix DD for a list of selected streams).	2-17	See stand chart for D3 and D7
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	G159	Protect and restore coldwater stream communities by maintaining some Class I and II trout streams and their tributaries in a free flowing condition through beaver and beaver dam removal. Streams listed in Appendix DD will be considered first.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	G160	Control beaver and remove beaver dams as needed to protect ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., old growth, wild rice, and northern white cedar) and capital improvements (e.g., roads, recreation areas, and buildings) from flooding.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	G161	Maintain at least one representative of each narrow stream valley segment type (bankfull width less than 20 feet) without artificial dams or beaver impoundments to maintain free-flowing riparian and aquatic communities associated with each type.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wildlife and Fish: A	G162	Maintain beaver populations and their works (dams, lodges, food caches, etc.) except when there are adverse effects on important resource values such as cold water fisheries, rare plants, road and trail systems, and ecosystems susceptible to flooding and vegetation changes.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: H	G163	Close roads and trails under Forest Service jurisdiction within 1,320 feet of a heron nest site to vehicular traffic between March 15 and August 1 unless no feasible alternatives exist and use can be justified.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: H	G164	When a heron colony becomes inactive for three consecutive years, restrictions on land use activities can be removed.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: H	G165	Maintain beaver ponds as potential heron and other wildlife habitat where the ponds are not adversely impacting critical resources and facilities.	2-17	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: H	G166	All land use activities will be excluded within 330 feet of active heron colonies, unless existing activities appear to have been in place before herons began to use the site.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: H	G167	Land use activities that make no significant change in the landscape are permitted within the 330 to 660 foot zone around a great blue heron colony. Activities such as thinning, permanent opening maintenance, and pruning, may occur from August 1 to March 15. Clearcutting, land clearing, and construction activities will not be permitted within this zone.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G168	All land use activities will be excluded from 0 to 330 feet from active osprey nests.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G169	Land use activities, which make no significant change in the landscape, will be permitted within the 330 to 660 foot zone around an osprey nest. Activities such as thinning, permanent opening maintenance, and pruning, may occur from August 1 to March 15. Clearcutting, land clearing, and construction activities will not be permitted within this zone.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G170	Site disturbing land use activities will not be permitted within a zone 660 to 1320 feet from an osprey nest from March 15 to August 1.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G171	All land use activities will be excluded within 0 to 330 feet of active osprey nests, unless existing activities appear to have been in place before ospreys began to use the site.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G172	Land use activities can be permitted after an osprey nest becomes inactive for three consecutive years.	2-18	NA
F-W				Wlidlife and Fish: O	G173	Place and maintain artificial platforms to provide secure osprey nest sites where natural sites are lacking or nests have fallen down.	2-18	NA
F-W				Federal T and E: E	G174	Close or relocate roads and trails (under Forest Service jurisdiction) within 1,320 feet of a nest site to vehicular traffic between February 15 and August 1. Waive this requirement only if no feasible alternatives exist and use can be justified.	2-18	NA
F-W				Federal T and E: E	G175	Reserve known roosting, perching, and potential nest trees within active bald eagle breeding areas.	2-18	NA

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F-W				Federal T and E: W	G176	Do not exceed existing densities of roads open to public vehicles within active wolf territories. This requirement also applies within areas that have a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Probability Index of 50 or above, and applies to permanent roads that require routine maintenance and are accessible year-round by two-wheeled drive vehicles (Forest Service Maintenance Level 5, 4, 3, and possibly some Level 2 roads). See “Recovery Plan for the Eastern Timber Wolf,” 1992; and the “Wisconsin Wolf Management Plan,” 1999.	2-19	Where needed
F-W				Federal T and E: W	G177	Do not upgrade roads beyond existing Maintenance Levels within active wolf territories (or areas with a probability index greater than 50).	2-19	NA
F-W				RFSS	G178	Vegetation management within 100 to 500 feet of RFSS plant and animal sites will be limited to practices that maintain or enhance habitat and micro-habitat conditions. Animal sites are defined as active nest, active den, or evidence of breeding activity. F1	2-20	Where needed
F-W				RFSS	G179	Prohibit domestic livestock grazing, and restrict recreation activities as needed within the 100 to 500 foot distance from an RFSS site.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: N Blue Butt	G180	In the area(s) where the northern blue butterfly tends to congregate in roads, accomplish road maintenance that maintains good road crowns so butterfly puddling on the road itself is rare. Roads or motorized trails developed or reconstructed in this area will be designed for good drainage to decrease water collection on road surfaces.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: W Virginia W	G181	Protect known locations for toothwort (*Cardamine diphylla*), and maintain at least 80% canopy crown cover over and extending at least 100 feet from the perimeter of known toothwort sites. Avoid isolating toothwort populations from larger blocks of interior forest.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: Henrys Elfin	G182	Burn no more than 50% of the host plant area annually within Moquah Barrens, Riley Lake, or other large areas of potential habitat.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: Chryxus Art	G183	Protect known locations of chryxus arctic butterfly from disturbance such as prescribed burning. Reevaluate the need for protecting individual colonies if at least ten colonies are located.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: Tawny Cres	G184	Minimize disturbance at sites known to support tawny crescent butterfly populations. Limit prescribed burning in areas that support this species to no more than 50% of habitat annually.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk, red-shouldered hawk	G185	Protect active and historic nest sites. Within an area of at least 30 acres surrounding nest site(s), land use activities will be limited to those that do not reduce canopy closure or are necessary to protect the nest site for as long as the territory or stand is suitable habitat. No timber harvest will occur within the buffer area. Human disturbance will be minimized within the buffer from February 15 to August 1. C1	2-21	Where needed
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk, red-shouldered hawk	G186	Within a minimum of 330 feet of the designated 30-acre buffer area: Do not use even-aged management. C1	2-21	Where needed
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk, red-shouldered hawk	G187	Within a minimum of 330 feet of the designated 30-acre buffer area:Emphasize at least 80% crown closure with not more than 4 canopy gaps per acre up to 40 feet in diameter.	2-21	Where needed
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk, red-shouldered hawk	G188	Close roads and trails under Forest Service jurisdiction to vehicular traffic within 330 feet of a nest site from February 15 to August 1 unless no feasible alternatives exist and use can be justified. C1	2-21	Where needed
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk, red-shouldered hawk	G189	Conduct surveys for these species prior to projects being implemented within potential habitat areas.	2-21	Completed
F-W				RFSS: N Goshawk	G190	Goshawk take will be by permit only.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: LeConte's S	G191	Maintain and restore needed sedge and shrub components in sedge meadows larger than 40 acres.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: Swainson's	G192	Protect Swainson’s thrush nesting activities from May 15 - August 1 by prohibiting disturbance within stands with known nest locations.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: Swainson's	G193	Encourage a conifer understory where Swainson’s thrush is present within stands of high quality potential habitat.	2-20	NA
F-W				RFSS: CT Warbler	G194	Harvest jack pine in blocks of 100 or more acres where possible.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: Black Tern	G195	Maintain impoundment and flowage water levels and avoid disturbance within one-quarter mile of active black tern nests between May 1 and July 15.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: Black Tern	G196	Emphasize purple loosestrife eradication on water bodies with active black tern colonies.	2-21	NA
F-W				RFSS: Trumpeter S	G197	Maintain adequate impoundment water levels from April 15 to July 15 (no drawdowns), if breeding pairs are present.	2-21	NA

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F-W				RFSS: Trumpeter S	G198	Do not permit land use activities, such as timber harvest, recreational development, and construction within 1,320 feet of an active trumpeter swan nest site from April 15 to July 15.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Spruce Gro	G199	Emphasize a mosaic of jack pine / spruce habitat in an array of age classes from regenerating to mature, including lowland spruce patches in areas of historic and known spruce grouse populations. Management activities will help provide an extensive and continual supply of dense stands of short-needled conifers with live branches 0 to 13 feet above the ground.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Sharp-tailed	G200	Expand available habitat by providing temporary openings adjacent or close to large open areas with known sharp-tailed grouse populations.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Blacked Ba	G201	Maintain a dead conifer habitat component across the landscape to provide feeding and nesting sites for black-backed woodpeckers.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Marten	G202	Within areas determined to be occupied by marten (see Glossary for definition of American Marten occupied areas) do the following: Leave 15-25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres) except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Marten	G203	Within areas determined to be occupied by marten (see Glossary for definition of American Marten occupied areas) do the following: Incorporate Management Area 2B Reserve Tree Guidelines (Chapter 3) relative to tree numbers and diameters to even and uneven-age managed stands, where existing tree diameters allow.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Wood Turtl	G204	Protect known communal wood turtle nesting sites from predator impacts, where feasible, and protect from site disturbance due to construction, or recreation use impacts. C2	2-22	Where needed
F-W				RFSS: Wood Turtl	G205	Streambank stabilization projects must protect wood turtle nesting sites. Utilize the following mitigation measures: (1) Reshape the bank and smooth contours when revegetating exposed streambanks; (2) Partially cover stabilization structures with sod and revegetate with species similar to those growing on the adjacent bank; (3) Vary the rock size and utilize native rock for rip rap and within-water rock structures; and (4) Maintain natural lake edges and stream meanders when making shoreline and within stream improvements.	2-22	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dragonflies	G206	Perform instream work (where sediment disturbance could occur) after June 30th at documented sites of the Extra-striped Snaketail Dragonfly, Pygmy Snaketail Dragonfly, or Green-faced Clubtail dragonfly.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Mussels	G207	Relocate live mussel specimens, at documented species concentration sites (mussel beds), to similar habitat upstream from instream excavation project areas.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G208	Remove overshadowing trees and shrubs in and around northern blue butterfly breeding habitat (emphasize hand cutting).	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G209	Create connecting corridors between dwarf bilberry populations where feasible.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G210	Use habitat manipulation and revegetation (planting or seeding if necessary) to create new dwarf bilberry populations.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G211	Cut and/or burn areas adjoining northern blue butterfly breeding habitat when expanding dwarf bilberry populations.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G212	Do not spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) in the vicinity of dwarf bilberry populations.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Dwarf Bilbe	G213	Do not burn more than 25% of the total number of openings containing dwarf bilberry colonies per year and avoid burning bilberry colonies within them.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS: Ginseng	G214	Prohibit wild ginseng harvesting on national forest land except as provided by tribal agreements.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS	G215	RFSS Plant Species Found in Aquatic Habitats: Do not create new motorized access to lakes with documented RFSS plant species sites.	2-23	NA
F-W					G216	RFSS Plant Species Found in Aquatic Habitats: Avoid removing beaver dams in streams that are occupied by Hill's pondweed.	2-23	NA
F-W				RFSS	G217	RFSS Plant Species Found in Riparian Habitats: Use Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices (1995 or subsequent revisions) for riparian management zones.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G218	RFSS Plant Species Found in Open Wetland Habitats: Maintain natural hydrologic regimes and limit runoff and sedimentation caused by adjacent area management activities within known plant habitat.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G219	RFSS Plant Species Found in Open Wetland Habitats: Limit travel by vehicles and/or equipment to frozen ground conditions in known RFSS plant habitat.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G220	RFSS Plant Species Found in Dry, Early Successional Habitats: Avoid direct mechanical disturbance to plant sites except under frozen conditions. Note: In addition to protection, these species may require some form of active management, or disturbance such as timber harvest or prescribed fire, to maintain viability.	2-24	Where needed

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F-W				RFSS	G221	RFSS Plant Species Found in Cliff and Exposed Rock Habitats: Avoid direct mechanical disturbance of known sites and do not encourage recreational activity that disturbs these habitats.	2-24	Where needed
F-W				RFSS	G222	RFSS Plant Species Found in Forested Wetland Habitats: Do not manipulate habitat in a manner that encourages an increase in beaver habitat adjacent to RFSS plant sites.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G223	RFSS Plant Species Found in Forested Wetland Habitats: Protect hydrologic functions and maintain natural hydrologic regimes.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G224	RFSS Plant Species Found in Forested Wetland Habitats: Prohibit permanent or temporary openings within 100-500 feet of identified plant sites.	2-24	NA
F-W				RFSS	G225	RFSS Plant Species Found in Upland Hardwood Habitats: Protect dense bryophyte mats (moss, liverworts, and hornwarts) in areas considered highly suitable for *Asplenium trichomanes* (areas of calcareous soil and rocks).	2-24	NA
F-W				Forest Health	G226	Manage short-lived pioneer species at rotations that minimize susceptibility to catastrophic events such as large fires and insect outbreaks. Exceptions are made for areas specifically managed or influenced by natural disturbances.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Forest Health	G227	Give preference to mixtures of species and age classes over monocultures and large areas of a single age class. This is especially important in northern hardwoods where sugar maple can dominate a landscape.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G228	Allow selected wildfire areas to regenerate naturally within fire-dependent ecosystems.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G229	Consider a range of fuel treatment options that include but are not limited to: commercial timber sales, other utilization methods, mechanical treatment, fuel break construction, and prescribed fire.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G230	Introduce diversity into the prescribed burning regime by lengthening burn intervals, allowing fuels and topography to determine intensity, and varying the seasons when prescribed burning is applied.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G231	Use both natural and prescribed fire to maintain non-forested upland ecosystems or to set back succession for species of concern.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G232	Allow natural disturbance mechanisms and prescribed fire to create early seral stage areas or open canopy conditions in lowland conifer habitat.	2-25	Included in presciption
F-W				Fire	G233	Focus fuels reduction activities within the urban interface and the areas surrounding the communities at risk.	2-25	Completed
F-W				NNIS	G234	Reduce the importation and movement of non-native invasive plant species across the Forests by taking the following actions: Avoid the placement of log landings in areas infested with non-native invasive plant species. E3	2-25	Where needed
F-W				NNIS	G235	Reduce the importation and movement of non-native invasive plant species across the Forests by taking the following actions: Consider non-native invasive plant species treatment when planning prescribed burn projects in areas of heavy weed infestation.	2-25	Where needed
F-W				NNIS	G236	Reduce the importation and movement of non-native invasive plant species across the Forests by taking the following actions: Minimize the need for prescribed burn area fire lines and soil disturbance by using existing barriers where possible. E4	2-25	Where needed
F-W				NNIS	G237	Reduce the importation and movement of non-native invasive plant species across the Forests by taking the following actions: Utilize staging areas and helispot facilities (for prescribed burning) that are free of non-native invasive plant species. E3	2-25	Where needed
F-W				Forest Health	G238	Emphasize species diversity, age class distribution, stand density (stocking) levels, and suitable site / species matches when managing vegetation for resistance to pest outbreaks.	2-26	Included in presciption
F-W				Forest Health	G239	Pest management will tier to the 1986 (or latest revision) “Gypsy Moth Management in the United States: a cooperative approach” Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G240	Some new campsites may be added to existing campgrounds.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G241	Recreation facility rehabilitation should be undertaken in the following priority: (1) Correct health and safety problems; (2) Protect the environment; (3) Improve accessibility; (4) Changing camp unit design for efficient administration; and (5) Refurbish worn facilities.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G242	Utilize the following criteria when evaluating developed sites for closure: (1) High unit operating costs; (2) High deferred maintenance costs; (3) Less than 25% of practical maximum capacity use within two preceding years; (4) Public concerns; (5) Able to satisfy demand at alternative locations; (6) Resource damage; and (7) strategic change to meet regional tourism goals and meet customer demand.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G243	Improve degraded remote campsites by adding items such as gravel, fire rings, wilderness toilets, and picnic tables. Close remote campsites when use is causing significant resource damage and funds are not available to repair the site.	2-26	NA

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F-W				Recreation	G244	Limit the number of remote campsites on lakes, rivers, streams, and other concentration points when site use exceeds the design capacity as determined in a project analysis (NEPA) and decision.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G245	Improve some boat landings to minimize resource impacts or improve customer convenience where fully surfaced access roads (graveled, paved, or concrete) already exist.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G246	Construct new boat landings only on lakes where: (1) Fully surfaced roads (graveled, paved, concrete) already exist within 300 feet of the lake; (2) No other public access points exist; and (3) Private or national forest developments already exist on at least 25% of the lake shore.	2-26	NA
F-W				Recreation	G247	Trail management and accessibility should be compatible with the area recreation opportunity spectrum class.	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation	G248	Maximize the placement of horse and mountain bike trails in upland (dry) areas, and minimize the number of water crossings by these trails (streams, wetlands, and riparian areas).	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation	G249	Rehabilitate forest trails and (or) adjacent areas impacted by resource management activities.	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation	G250	Manage and maintain the North Country and Ice Age Trails primarily for hiking and backpacking.	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation	G251	Follow guidelines in the publication “North Country National Scenic Trail - A Handbook for Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance” when maintaining or constructing additional hiking trails and support structures.	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation: OHV	G252	Restrict snowmobiles to routes and trails posted open and designated for their use. In addition, snowmobiles may travel on normally unplowed, open roads when snow accumulations exceed four inches.	2-27	NA
F-W				Recreation: OHV	G253	Allow off-road vehicle use, such as ATV or snowmobile, for individuals to access their private property by special use permit, when such use would cause less damage than full-size vehicles. Use of all-terrain vehicles to access private land within designated Wilderness and recommended Wilderness Study Areas is not permitted.	2-27	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G254	Do not locate new motorized trails or routes through a Special Management Area, or designated Old Growth and Natural Feature Complexes.	2-28	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G255	Do not locate new motorized trails or routes adjacent to Wilderness, Proposed Wilderness, or Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized areas unless such a location is the best feasible relocation of a trail from inside the area.	2-28	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G256	Use existing corridors for new all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile, and other off-road vehicle routes wherever possible.	2-28	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G257	Provide multiple motorized recreation uses on motorized trails when ground conditions permit and the uses are compatible. Caution signs should provide sufficient warning to visitors that several motorized activities may be taking place on the trail simultaneously. Single use trails may connect to multiple use trails.	2-28	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G258	Locate new all-terrain vehicle trails outside of areas identified as least suitable for such use (ATV Resource Suitability Map, See Map Packet)..	2-28	NA
F-W				Motorized Trails	G259	Avoid (when possible) wetlands, riparian areas, stream crossings, sustained grades of 5% or more, and highly erodible soils (silt cap, sand, etc.) when designing new all-terrain vehicle trail systems, relocating existing motorized trail segments, or considering the designation of roads as all-terrain vehicle routes. Where such locations cannot be avoided, consider stabilizing the trail tread and ensuring adequate drainage. Give priority to relocating trail segments that cause erosion, and a degradation of water quality and other resources.	2-28	NA
F-W				Heritage	G260	Utilize the “Programmatic Guide regarding the Operation Maintenance and Development of the Heritage Program” of 1999 or as revised (Programmatic Guide) for guidelines on survey, protection, evaluation, interpretation, personnel certification and mitigation for the heritage resources program.	2-29	NA
F-W				Heritage	G261	Human remains and any associated objects must remain in place when they are discovered through project work, natural forces, or vandalism. Subsequent actions should be conducted in accordance with direction found in the “Programmatic Guide.”	2-29	NA
F-W				Heritage	G262	Complete heritage resource surveys and document any required protective mitigation measures prior to project implementation. Decision documents must display required mitigation measures and evidence of compliance with applicable laws and regulations.	2-29	NA
F-W				Heritage	G263	When heritage resources are discovered during Forest Service project implementation, all activities within the vicinity of the discovery area will cease until a professional archaeologist has made an on-site assessment of the discovery, and has consulted with SHPO, ACHP, and other interested parties regarding possible treatment alternatives. A	2-29	All stands

MA	A	B	C	Resource	S&G Code	Text from forest plan that apply to Lakewood Southeast Project	Plan Page	Applies to
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G264	State and county highways, Forest Service scenic byways, designated travel routes to campgrounds and other major recreation use areas, and roads that border established Wilderness areas and designated Wilderness study areas.	2-29	51-27, 52-7, 53-3, 54-13, 68-7, 68-15, 68.-4, 68-36, 68-40, 68-44, 68-56, 76-6, 76-15, 77-2, 77-8, 78-23. 78-24, 78-26, 78-27, 79-2, 82-15, 91-44, 92-3, 93-9, 93-11, 95-2, 95-7, 95-12, 95-13, 95-18.
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G265	The North Country National Scenic Trail (WI State Trail), the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (WI State Scenic Trail), hiking trails within Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized areas (except hunter walking trails), and hiking trails within ½ mile of campgrounds.	2-29	NA
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G266	Campgrounds and designated trailheads and parking areas (the high SIO zone is 600 feet wide around the perimeter of these areas).	2-29	77-2, 77-8, 78-23, 78-24, 78-26, 78-27
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G267	All natural lakes and selected impoundments 10 acres and larger in size, all wild and scenic rivers, and rivers that are normally canoeable and have a history of high recreation use.	2-29	54-15, 54-16, 54-17, 58-34, 168-23, 182-3
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G268	Maintain minimal evidence of forest management activities.	2-29	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G269	Locate temporary openings at least 200 feet from roads (except high speed highways), trails, recreation use areas, and water bodies.	2-29	NA
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G270	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: Retain red and white pine trees.	2-29	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G271	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: Create a savannah appearance as seen from sensitive travelways in lieu of limiting size of temporary openings.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G272	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: If not counter to reforestation needs, time mechanical treatments to achieve reduction of slash height and to encourage bracken fern and other vegetation to cover slash material.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G273	Temporary openings adjacent to high-speed highways (55 miles per hour speed limits) should be no more than 130 feet long (along the road), should be separated by a minimum distance of 500 feet, and should occupy no more than 400 feet of each mile of road.	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: High SIO	G274	Use Table 2-5 guidance when harvesting northern hardwoods within high SIO areas (see Uneven-aged Management of Northern Hardwoods).	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G275	Maintenance level 5 and 4 arterial and collector roads that are listed and mapped as Moderate in the Forest SIO Map.	2-30	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G276	All non-motorized trails not included in the high SIO category (except hunter walking trails and trails designed specifically for mountain bike use).	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G277	All developed recreation sites not included in the high SIO category (e.g., boat landings and trailheads), and remote campsites on lakes and canoeable rivers.	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G278	All canoeable rivers not included in high SIO category.	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G279	Forest management activities are moderately evident.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G280	Locate temporary openings: At least 100 feet from the perimeter or edge of recreation use areas, such as campgrounds and trail heads, and canoeable rivers.	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G281	Locate temporary openings: No more than a 300-foot distance of temporary opening will be allowed along roads and trails. Such openings will be separated by a minimum distance of 500 feet and will occupy no more than 1,056 feet of each mile of road or trail.	2-30	73-31, 73-34, 77-, 90-4, 166-1
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G282	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: Retain red and white pine trees.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G283	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: Create a savannah appearance as seen from sensitive travelways in lieu of limiting size of temporary openings.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: Moderate	G284	In temporary openings made in jack pine, consider the following: If not counter to reforestation needs, time mechanical treatments to achieve reduction of slash height and to encourage bracken fern and other vegetation to cover slash material.	2-30	See stand charts
F-W				Scenery: Low SIO	G285	Areas not classified as High or Moderate SIO Areas fall under the low SIO category.	2-30	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Low SIO	G286	Forest management activities are readily evident.	2-30	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Low SIO	G287	Reserve some live trees within temporary openings adjacent to remote campsites (see wildlife reserve tree guidelines).	2-30	NA
F-W				Scenery: Low SIO	G288	Locate temporary openings at least 100 feet from the edge of lakes and ponds.	2-30	166-1
F-W				Scenery: Low SIO	G289	Restrictions, if any, on temporary openings along roads and trails will be determined on a site-specific basis during project analysis.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery	G290	Applicable to High, Moderate, and Low SIO Areas: Minimize the use of road signs as much as possible.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery	G291	Applicable to High, Moderate, and Low SIO Areas: Road signposts should have natural appearing colors.	2-31	NA

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F-W				Scenery: Permane	G292	Shape and blend permanent openings created through vegetative management with the adjacent characteristic landscape. Avoid straight lines in the design and layout of these openings.	2-31	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Permane	G293	Take advantage of natural openings when creating vistas or enhancing views.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Utilities	G294	Bury new utility lines within existing rights-of-way (where technology permits). Newly created rights-of-way should have spatial variety (i.e., varied clearing widths and tree heights).	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Utilities	G295	New utilities that cannot be buried (such as radio towers) should be placed on national forest land only after all other ownership locations are determined to be infeasible.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Utilities	G296	High SIO areas: New overhead utility structures and rights-of-way clearings should be located out of view from the traveling or recreating public, except for distances of less than ¼ mile where no other options exist.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Utilities	G297	High SIO areas: New overhead utility structures and rights-of-way clearings should be located out of view from the traveling or recreating public, except for distances of less than ¼ mile where no other options exist.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Utilities	G298	Low SIO areas: New overhead utility structures may be located adjacent to roads and other travel corridors.	2-31	NA
F-W				Scenery: Reforesta	G299	Natural reforestation is preferred within high SIO areas. Planting may be done to meet an objective of increasing long-lived species.	2-31	Included in prescrption
F-W				Scenery: Reforesta	G300	Planting within high and moderate SIO areas should be done in a non-linear pattern, within 100 feet of a travel corridor, use area, or water feature.	2-31	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Timber	G301	Apply tree-marking paint on the sides of trees that face away from travelways, use areas, and water bodies.	2-31	Included in prescrption
F-W				Scenery: Timber	G302	Establish a 10-foot slash removal zone adjacent to travelways, use areas, and water bodies within high SIO areas, and where vegetation management activities have occurred adjacent to private land.	2-32	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Timber	G303	Visible portions of timber harvesting or other vegetation removal areas should receive the primary emphasis for slash treatment.	2-32	Included in prescription
F-W				Scenery: Timber	G304	The following are non-motorized use area SIO slash height guidelines for visible area up to 150 feet from the edge of trails, recreation use areas, or water bodies: High SIO = Slash height less than or equal to 24 inches, Moderate SIO= Slash Height less than or equal to 24 inches, Low SIO= Slash Height less than or equal to 36 inches.	2-32	24' applies to 77-2, 77-8, 77-9, 78-27
F-W				Scenery: Timber	G305	The following are motorized use area slash height guidelines for the visible area up to 100 feet from the edge of trails, use areas, water bodies, and Maintenance Level 5, 4, and 3 roads: High SIO= slash height less than or equal to 24 inches, Moderate SIO= Slash height less than or equal to 24 inches, Low SIO= Slash height less than or equal to 36 inches.	2-32	24" slash applies to 54-15, 54-16, 54-17, 58-34, 68-2, 82-15, 168-23,182-1, 182-3. Roads include 50-24, 51-27, 52-7, 53-3, 54-3, 54-13, 54-17, 55-22, 55-23, 67-10, 68-7, 68-15, 68-24, 68-29, 68-30, 68-36, 68-38, 68-40, 68-44, 68-48, 68-56, 76-6, 76-15, 76-16, 76-21, 76-36, 76-37, 76-40, 78-21, 78-23, 78-24, 78-26, 78-27, 78-34, 82-15, 82-16,83-3, 83-4, 83-7, 83-23, 83-28,84-27, 87-1, 87-11, 87-12, 88-1, 89-2, 89-3, 89-4, 89-12, 90-1, 90-2, 90-4, 90-5, 90-71, 91-3, 91-10, 91-44, 92-3, 92-14, 92-55, 95-2, 95-7, 95-10, 95-12, 95-13, 95-18, 96-6, 96-29, 165-27, 168-23, 182-1.
F-W				Scenery: Tempora	G306	Borrow from natural or man-made openings in the surrounding landscape, and follow natural boundaries to minimize straight-line opening edges.	2-32	Included in prescrption
F-W				Scenery: Tempora	G307	Visible temporary opening sizes adjacent to travelways, use areas, or water bodies in motorized and non-motorized settings are described below (the primary emphasis is the visible area in the first 200 feet from the travelway, use area, or water body): High (travel speed low, less than 55 mph)= 0 acres of visible opening size and 0 Percent travelway or shoreline impacted; Moderate (travel speed high, 55 mph)= 5 acres or less of visible opening size and 7.5 percent travelway or shoreline impacted; Moderate= 10 acres or less of visible opening size and 20 percent travelway or shoreline impacted; Low= 40 acres or less of visible opening size and 50 percent travelway or shoreline impacted.	2-32	50-24, 51-27, 52-7, 53-3, 54-3, 54-13, 54-15, 54-16, 54-17, 55-22, 55-23, 58-34, 67-10, 68-2, 68-7, 68-15, 68-24, 68-29, 68-30, 68-36, 68-38, 68-40, 68-44, 68-48, 73-31, 73-34, 76-6, 76-15, 76-16, 76-21, 76-36, 76-37, 76-40, 77-2, 77-8, 78-21, 78-23, 78-24, 78-26, 78-27, 78-34, 82-15, 82-16, 83-3, 83-4, 83-7, 83-23, 83-28, 84-27, 87-1, 87-11, 87-12, 89-2, 90-1, 90-2, 90-4, 90-5, 90-71, 91-3, 91-10, 91-44, 92-3, 92-14, 92-55, 93-15, 95-2, 95-7, 95-10, 95-12, 95-13, 95-18, 96-6, 96-29, 165-27, 166-1, 168-23, 182-1, 182-3.

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F-W				Scenery: Tempora	G308	Establish reserve areas when there is a visual need to reduce the apparent size of a temporary opening.	2-32	As needed
F-W				Scenery: Shoreline	G309	Vary the distance between tree drops to create or re-create a natural appearance. Stumps should either be flush cut or angled away from the water. Where possible, tree drop attachments should be buried.	2-33	NA
F-W				Scenery: Shoreline	G310	Reshape and re-vegetate exposed banks to smooth contours.	2-33	NA
F-W				Scenery: Shoreline	G311	Partially cover bank stabilization structures with sod and re-vegetate with species that are similar to those growing on the adjacent shoreline.	2-33	NA
F-W				Scenery: Shoreline	G312	Use native rock for water structure riprap. Where possible, vary rock size to create a natural appearance.	2-33	NA
F-W				Scenery: Shoreline	G313	Shoreline and within stream improvements should maintain natural lake edges and stream meanders.	2-33	NA
F-W				Administration	G314	Use the following order of priority for land acquisition: (1) Habitat for federally listed species and Forest Service Regional Forester Sensitive species; in-holdings within Wilderness areas; and land with frontage on lakes and rivers; (2) Tracts with unique ecological, scientific, heritage, or recreation qualities; and (3) Tracts that consolidate land holdings and provide management access needs.	2-33	NA
F-W				Administration	G315	Use the following order of priority for land exchange (disposal): (1) Lands outside the Forest boundary; (2) Isolated parcels within the Forest boundary; (3) Parcels involved in cases of trespass where exchange would resolve the trespass; (4) Parcels which, through exchange, would reduce the need for landline maintenance and corner monumentation; (5) Tracts that are difficult to manage due to rights-of-way problems, special use permits, or section and quarter-section subdivisions; (6) Lands needed for municipal expansion; and (7) Tracts that do not require public ownership to maintain important ecological or resource values.	2-33	NA
F-W				Administration	G316	Use the following procedure in assigning management area prescriptions for newly acquired national forest system lands: (1) the tract should have the same management area classification as the surrounding national forest land (if it has similar attributes); or (2) if the land has attributes that are unique or different than the surrounding land, the acquired tract will be evaluated by an integrated team to decide its management area designation.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G317	Acquire lands through purchase as a first priority and through land exchange as a second priority.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G318	Acquire lands on a willing seller basis.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G319	The sale or other transfer of National Forest System land on which any hazardous substance was known to have been released or disposed of (such as a landfill with an engineered cover containment system) would be subject to CERCLA 42 USC 9620(h). The sale or other transfer would need to be made in the public interest, and prospective purchasers would need to be notified of the site's history. Any cover containment systems or caps must remain undisturbed.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G320	Ensure that land exchanges (over time) do not result in a net loss of water frontage quantity or quality. The acquisition of high quality developable frontage and high quality clear water lake frontage are preferred over wetland and stained water frontage.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G321	Do not encumber land available for exchange with Forest Service capital improvements that compromise land exchange opportunities (i.e., buildings, developed recreation facilities, dams, and new roads).	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G322	Make land disposal decisions on a case-by-case basis where significant improvement investments have been made.	2-34	NA
F-W				Special Uses	G323	Place roads and utilities for private land access in the same right-of-way corridor and within existing corridors whenever possible.	2-34	NA
F-W				Special Uses	G324	Do not route new utility corridors through wetlands, riparian areas, and large blocks of mature forest (1,000 + acres) when alternative routes are feasible.	2-34	NA
F-W				Special Uses	G325	Avoid placing or reconstructing towers in areas where moderate to high bird mortality could occur.	2-34	NA
F-W				Special Uses	G326	The current 11 recreation residences (Lovers Bay, Washburn District) may remain in place as an appropriate use of National Forest lands.	2-34	NA
F-W				Administration	G327	Do not construct new landfills or reactivate old ones on National Forest system lands.	2-34	NA
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G328	Provide consistent construction lines, a smooth finish, and a neat appearance for the final shaping and grading of roadbeds, shoulders, and ditch slopes.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G329	Allow back slopes to be rough, partially covered with scattered woody debris, and, if possible, to re-vegetate naturally.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G330	Plant native or desirable non-native species immediately after construction or reconstruction, where natural re-vegetation is unlikely, or sedimentation and erosion are concerns.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G331	Use accepted guidelines (AASHTO) to establish travelway width.	2-35	Included in transportation design

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F-W				Transportation: Hig	G332	Allow an average of no more than two side road entrances per mile on each side of a High SIO road.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G333	Reduce clearing limits and maintain tree crown closure over roads (as much as possible).	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G334	Consider adjusting the clearing limits or road alignment to reserve trees with outstanding scenic qualities.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G335	Highlight outstanding roadside visual features with turnouts and vistas.	2-35	NA
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G336	Bury slash and grade to contour, remove it from view, or lop it down to 24 inches in the visible area up to 100 feet from the roadside. Bury or place uprooted stumps out of view from the road.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G337	Incorporate aesthetic modifications into the design of bridges, guardrails, major culverts, outlet ditches, and other drainage control devices.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G338	Brush roadsides on a 5-year cycle.	2-35	NA
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G339	Use wood or manmade materials with natural appearing colors on signs and posts.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Hig	G340	Use High SIO road guidelines for Forest Service road construction and reconstruction and when the Forest has the opportunity to provide road design or maintenance advice to other jurisdictions that have the authority and responsibility to maintain or improve High SIO roads that cross national forest land (e.g., state and county highways).	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Mo	G341	Apply High SIO road guidelines with the following change: Moderate SIO roads, compared to High SIO roads, may have a rougher appearance and less consistent construction lines. Also, the final shaping and grading of Moderate SIO roadbeds, shoulders, and ditch slopes need not have as neat an appearance as High SIO roads.	2-35	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Mo	G342	Minimize clearing widths by utilizing cut, fill, and back slope grades that are the steepest permissible for safety, soil conditions, and the height of the cut.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: Mo	G343	Final shaping and grading of shoulders and ditch slopes may be rough in appearance. Back slopes may also be rough in appearance and covered with loose woody debris.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation	G344	Restrict weight limits on National Forest System arterial and collector roads when county road weight limits are in effect.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G345	Road decommissioning must render a road inaccessible to all motorized traffic, including all-terrain vehicles. Effectively preventing motorized vehicles from gaining access to any portion of a decommissioned road may involve obstructing access at several points along the road.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G346	Render a road inaccessible by reclaiming the first 300 feet (or the distance necessary to prevent viewing the road from an intersecting or adjacent travelway). This action may involve restoration of the natural topography, scarification of the roadbed (deep disking), utilizing erosion control measures, planting trees, and (or) placing natural obstructions (boulders, downed trees, etc.) in the road in such a way that they appear visually haphazard but effectively restrict access. Use a combination of closure devices, including but not limited to berms, boulders, and downed trees, when rendering a road inaccessible.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G347	Roads identified for decommissioning and made inaccessible may receive one of the following levels of landscape restoration: Minimum Level Restoration: Render roads inaccessible, remove stream crossings, and rehabilitate streambeds and banks. This level of restoration is typically applied to Maintenance Level 3, 2, and 1 dead end roads that have only minimally altered the landscape. The roadbed and clearing have few improvements and natural re-vegetation is likely to occur (little or no additional planting or seeding).	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G348	Roads identified for decommissioning and made inaccessible may receive one of the following levels of landscape restoration: Moderate Level Restoration: Render roads inaccessible, remove stream crossings, and rehabilitate streambeds and banks. Remove road improvements that contribute to resource degradation and mitigate road improvements that alter the landscape. Moderate level road restoration measures include (but are not limited to) removing road surfacing (if salvageable), establishing erosion control measures on steep grades and cut and fill slopes, removing fill from wetland crossings, removing cross-drainage structures, and assisting re-vegetation where necessary.	2-36	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G349	Roads identified for decommissioning and made inaccessible may receive one of the following levels of landscape restoration: Maximum Level Restoration: Render roads inaccessible, and, as much as possible; completely remove all road improvements from the landscape (signs, gates, culverts, etc.). Restore natural topography, wetlands, and watercourses along the length of the road. Scarify (deep disc) the compacted area and reforest or re-vegetate the entire travelway. Maximum Level Restoration is typically applied to remnant portions of Maintenance Level 5, 4, or 3 roads that have been relocated to repair resource damage, where complete removal and restoration of the roadbed is necessary, or where restoration of the natural landscape is a primary goal (Wilderness study areas, SPNM areas, etc.).	2-37	Included in transportation design

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F-W				Transportation: De	G350	Relocate roads to enhance resource management or improve user safety, utility, and resource protection. Decommission and restore old roadbeds as soon as possible after road relocation has been completed.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G351	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Resource protection and (or) restoration.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G352	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Abandoned roadbeds and unneeded access roads associated with road relocation.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G353	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Meeting desired road densities within Wilderness study areas, Management Areas 6A and 6B (semi-primitive non-motorized areas), wild and scenic riverways, Moquah Barrens, and Riley Lake Wildlife Management Area.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G354	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Meeting desired road densities within Research Natural Areas, Special Management Areas, and Old Growth and Natural Feature Complexes.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G355	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Local roads that connect to arterial or collector roads scheduled for reconstruction.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G356	Road decommissioning and restoration priorities: Working towards desired total road density within areas not listed above and shown as 2.0 mile/square mile open road density on Road Density Map (See Map packet).	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Transportation: De	G357	Render inaccessible and restore skid trails that access local or collector roads and remain open to public traffic (skid trails drivable by high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles). This process may be delayed if roads and skid trails need to be utilized for post sale rehabilitation treatments.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: Timber	G358	Access logging operations from local or collector roads wherever possible.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: Timber	G359	When the only logging operations access alternative is from a gravel or paved road, the access road should have a gravel surface for the first 100 feet, unless it is used during frozen ground conditions.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: Timber	G360	Locate landings a minimum of 100 feet from a collector road. Landings should not be located within the road template of an arterial or town road (including the ditch line and back slope). Landing location exceptions can be obtained with written permission from the township.	2-37	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: Timber	G361	Skidding should not occur on arterial or town roads.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: Timber	G362	Roads should provide access to within a specified skidding distance for timber harvesting operations (road access that provides skidding distances of no more than one-quarter mile in most situations). Some terrain and soil types may allow skidding distances of as much as one-half mile. Consult current research information on economic harvesting and skidding techniques before determining a maximum skid distance in a given terrain and soil type.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G363	Minimize road impacts by utilizing soil protection measures described in “Wisconsin’s Forestry Best Management Practices,” March, 1995 edition (or subsequent revisions), and “Wisconsin’s Construction Site Best Management Practices Handbook,” November, 1997. B2	2-38	All stands
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G364	Stabilize road cut and fill slopes using the most effective, natural-appearing, and cost-efficient methods available.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G365	Consider seasonal road use restrictions (with effective closures) for roads that traverse silt-cap soils. Utilize road design modifications that are environmentally sound and minimize erosive rutting on poorly drained soils.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G366	Control erosion and effectively manage water flow on and adjacent to roads by providing adequate roadside and outlet ditches, ditch checks, and cross-drainage.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G367	Plant native or desirable non-native plant species where vegetative cover is needed to stabilize slopes or decommission a travelway.	2-38	Included in transportation design
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G368	Insure, to the extent practicable, that road fill and gravel sources do not contain non-native invasive plant species. E2	2-38	Where needed
F-W				Roads: BMPs	G369	Avoid stream and wetland crossings, riparian areas, and frost pockets (whenever possible) when constructing or relocating roads.	2-38	Included in transportation design
1		B		Biological Diversity	G370	Emphasize the retention of spruce, balsam fir, and other conifers within aspen stands—initiating transitions to aspen-spruce-fir or aspen-mixed conifer stands.	3-6	NA
1		B		Biological Diversity	G371	Increase conifer components (especially black spruce) where spruce grouse are present.	3-6	NA
1	A		C	Biological Diversity	G372	Retain conifers as reserve trees within aspen clearcuts.	3-6	NA
1	A	B	C	Reserve Trees, UE	G373	Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.	3-6	NA
1	A	B	C	Reserve Trees, UE	G374	Reserve tree species such as hemlock, yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, white pine, and others that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests.	3-6	NA
2	A			Biological Diversity	G375	Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.	3-10	Included in presciption

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2		B		Biological Diversity	G376	Convert most aspen stands to long-lived tree species.	3-10	NA
2		B		Biological Diversity	G377	Reserve tree or reserve island guidelines may be used to establish areas or exclusions within timber sale units for restoring or maintaining special or unique habitats.	3-10	NA
2		B		Biological Diversity	G378	Leave 15-25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.	3-11	NA
2		B		Biological Diversity	G379	Restrict harvest on northern hardwood sites to frozen ground conditions.	3-11	NA
2		B		Biological Diversity	G380	Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.	3-11	NA
2			C	Biological Diversity	G381	Maintain existing conitnuous blocks of northern hardwood closed canpopies.	3-11	Included in presciption
2	A	B		Biological Diversity	G382	Retain long-lived conifers and hardwoods as reserve trees within aspen clearcuts. Where long-lived trees are not present—retain short-lived conifers if they are available.	3-11	Included in presciption
2	A	B		Biological Diversity	G383	Maintain white pine and hemlock within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger.	3-11	Included in presciption
2	A	B		Biological Diversity	G384	Increase closed canopy continuity within northern hardwood blocks. Increase the average patch size of northern hardwoods by converting aspen inclusions within the larger northern hardwood blocks.	3-11	Included in presciption
2	A	B	C	Biological Diversity	G385	Manage riparian corridor forest types (especially within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger) primarily under uneven-aged management systems and at maximum rotations.	3-11	Included in presciption
2	A		C	Reserve Trees, UE	G386	Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.	3-11	Included in presciption
2		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G387	Reserve 4 to 9 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees	3-11	NA
2		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G388	Develop and retain trees over 24 inches in diameter to increase the probability of natural gap formation and tip-up mounds. The number of reserve trees over 24 inches in diameter should be included within the 4-9 reserve live tree total. Large (over 24 inches) basswood, ash, yellow birch, and red oak are preferred for retention.	3-11	NA
2	A	B	C	Reserve Trees, UE	G389	Emphasize the retention of long-lived conifers such as hemlock and white pine (as a component of the reserve live tree numbers). In addition, reserve other tree species that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests (yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, etc.).	3-11	Included in presciption
3	A			Biological Diversity	G390	(N/A - no 3A in selected action) Maintain existing continuous blocks of northern hardwoods.	3-15	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G391	Retain long-lived conifers and hardwoods as reserve trees within aspen clearcuts. Where long-lived trees are not present, retain short-lived conifers if they are available.	3-15	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G392	Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.	3-15	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G393	Increase closed canopy continuity within oak-pine blocks. Convert aspen inclusions to the oak-pine type within large oak-pine blocks.	3-16	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G394	Reserve tree or reserve island guidelines may be used to establish areas or exclusions within timber sale units for restoring or maintaining special or unique habitats.	3-16	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G395	Leave 15 to 25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.	3-16	NA
3		B		Biological Diversity	G396	Prescribed fire is preferred over mechanical means when doing regeneration treatments in oak-pine or when maintaining or restoring fire-dependent species. Use mechanical means as an alternative disturbance mechanism where prescribed fire is not feasible.	3-16	NA
3	A	B		Biological Diversity	G397	Maintain or restore white pine and hemlock within upland-lowland transition zones.	3-16	NA
3	A		C	Reserve Trees, UE	G398	Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.	3-16	Included in presciption
3		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G399	Reserve 4 to 9 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.	3-16	NA
3		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G400	Develop and retain trees over 24 inches in diameter to increase the probability of natural gap formation and tip-up mounds. The number of reserve trees over 24 inches in diameter should be included within the 4 to 9 reserve live tree total. Large white pine over 24 inches and red oak are preferred for retention.	3-16	NA

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3	A	B	C	Reserve Trees, UE	G401	Emphasize the retention of long-lived conifers such as hemlock and white pine (as a component of the reserve live tree numbers). In addition, reserve other tree species that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests (yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, etc.).	3-16	Where needed
4	A			Biological Diversity	G402	Maintain at least 80% of the existing jack pine within the MA.	3-20	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G043	Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination, but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.	3-20	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G404	Increase closed canopy continuity within pine-oak blocks. Convert aspen inclusions to the pine-oak type within large pine-oak blocks.	3-20	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G405	Reserve tree or reserve island guidelines may be used to establish areas or exclusions within timber sale units for restoring or maintaining special or unique habitats.	3-20	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G406	Leave 15 to 25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.	3-20	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G407	Use prescribed fire, natural fire, and (or) mechanical processes that mimic fire to reduce shrub and other tree competition and establish and (or) maintain an open understory for pine warbler habitat and the maintenance and regeneration of white pine.	3-21	Included in prescription
4		B		Biological Diversity	G408	Provide 100-acre patches of quality pine warbler habitat (red and white pine greater than 70 years, with a 60 to 70% crown closure and very little understory).	3-21	Included in prescription
4			C	Biological Diversity	G409	Use the maximum jack pine rotation age of 70 years to maintain isolated stands for wildlife species such as Connecticut warbler.	3-21	NA
4	A	B	C	Biological Diversity	G410	Reserve scattered white pine, red pine, and oak trees within jack pine clearcuts.	3-21	Included in presciption
4	A		C	Reserve Trees, UE	G411	Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.	3-21	Included in presciption
4		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G412	Reserve 4 to 9 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available. Priority for reserve tree species selection within aspen clearcuts is 1) long-lived conifers; 2) long-lived hardwoods; 3) short-lived conifers	3-21	Included in presciption
4		B		Reserve Trees, UE	G413	Develop and retain trees over 24 inches in diameter to increase the probability of natural gap formation and tip-up mounds. The number of reserve trees over 24 inches should be included within the 4 to 9 reserved live tree total. Large (24 inches or more) white pine and red oak are preferred for retention.	3-21	Included in presciption
4	A	B	C	Reserve Trees, UE	G414	Emphasize the retention of long-lived conifers such as hemlock and white pine (as a component of the reserve live tree numbers). In addition, reserve other tree species that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests (yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, etc.).	3-21	Included in presciption
4	A	B	C	Fire	G415	Emphasize prescribed fire for fuels reduction treatments. Where feasible, combine fuels reduction treatments with ecological restoration activities using prescribed fire.	3-21	Included in presciption
5	A			Aquatic	S30	Allow only naturally occurring structure in lakes and streams.	3-23	NA
5	A			Vegetation	S31	Prohibit grazing.	3-23	NA
5	A			Vegetation	S32	Existing forest openings will not be maintained.	3-23	NA
5	A			Fire	S33	Suppress all wildfires. Use of mechanical equipment, including aerial drops, is subject to Forest Supervisor (or Acting) approval.	3-24	NA
5	A			Recreation	S34	Use hand tools for construction and maintenance activities. Mechanized equipment and power tools are prohibited (see Fire for exceptions).	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	S35	Trail tread will be no more than 24-inches wide.	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	S36	Limit trail brushing to a 6-foot width and an 8-foot height.	3-24	NA
5	A			Lands	S37	Maintain federal corner monuments without signing or painting witness trees.	3-24	NA
5	A			Lands	S38	Use brushing and signing (only) to maintain landline boundaries next to private land. Do not blaze or paint boundary lines.	3-24	NA
5	A			Special Uses	S39	Corridors for reservoirs, water conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities will not be provided.	3-25	NA
5	A			Transportation	S40	Wilderness area motorized use will only be permitted for private land access and emergency situations with prior Forest Supervisor approval.	3-25	NA
5	A			Research	S41	Prohibit research markings that may be visible for more than three years.	3-25	NA
5		B		Aquatic	S42	Allow only naturally occurring structure in lakes and streams.	3-27	NA
5		B		Vegetation	S43	Prohibit timber harvesting	3-27	NA
5		B		Vegetation	S44	Do not maintain existing forest openings.	3-27	NA

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5		B		Vegetation	S45	Prohibit grazing.	3-27	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	S46	Trail tread will be no more than 24 inches wide.	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	S47	Limit trail brushing to a 6-foot width and an 8-foot height.	3-28	NA
5		B		Lands	S48	Maintain federal corner monuments without signing or painting witness trees.	3-28	NA
5		B		Lands	S49	Use brushing and signing (only) to maintain landline boundaries next to private land. Do not blaze or paint boundary lines.	3-28	NA
5		B		Special Uses	S50	Corridors for reservoirs, water conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities will not be provided.	3-29	NA
5		B		Transportation	S51	Wilderness study area motorized use will only be permitted for private land access and emergency situations with prior Forest Supervisor approval.	3-29	NA
5		B		Research	S52	Prohibit research markings that may be visible for more than three years.	3-29	NA
5	A			Aquatic	G416	Allow the stocking of native fish species on a case-by-case basis.	3-23	NA
5	A			Special Forest Pro	G417	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products for personal use or commercial sale.	3-24	NA
5	A			Recreation	G418	Manage for low interaction between users.	3-24	NA
5	A			Recreation	G419	Provide only minimum facilities when they are necessary to prevent the deterioration of Wilderness values. Construct facilities with natural materials.	3-24	NA
5	A			Recreation	G420	Limit signing to major trail intersections and trailhead facilities.	3-24	NA
5	A			Recreation	G421	Trailhead facilities and Wilderness information will normally be located outside of Wilderness boundaries.	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	G422	Provide, on the average, no more than one mile of non-motorized trail per square mile of area.	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	G423	Design, construct, and maintain trails to minimize impacts to vegetation, soils, and water.	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	G424	Wilderness is restricted to non-motorized uses except for the following: Search and Rescue operations with Forest Supervisor approval.	3-24	NA
5	A			Trail Use & Ops	G425	Wilderness is restricted to non-motorized uses except for the following: Fire suppression with Forest Supervisor approval.	3-24	NA
5	A			Transportation	G426	Coordinate with local governments to manage boundary roads for high Scenic Integrity Objectives, and where appropriate, at the lowest possible standard to complement adjoining Wilderness areas.	3-25	NA
5	A			Research	G427	Allow research activities that comply with Wilderness standards.	3-25	NA
5	A			Research	G428	Locate biological research activities away from trails, facilities, and other areas where people may be concentrated.	3-25	NA
5		B		Minerals	G429	Mineral exploration surface occupancy is allowed where mineral rights are federally owned; whenever possible, minimize surface disturbance.	3-27	NA
5		B		Minerals	G430	Prohibit development of new sources of common variety minerals.	3-27	NA
5		B		Minerals	G431	Continue utilization of existing gravel sources, but look for feasible alternative sources.	3-27	NA
5		B		Minerals	G432	When surface disturbing mineral exploration of reserved and outstanding mineral rights is proposed, consider reasonable alternatives that minimize impacts to semi-primitive non-motorized values.	3-27	NA
5		B		Minerals	G433	Whenever possible, minimize the amount of surface disturbance during mineral exploration. Full-sized surface exploration vehicles will use existing travel ways to access exploration sites. New road construction will be accomplished using only the minimum standards necessary. Minimize the cutting of brush and trees for surface exploration.	3-27	NA
5		B		Aquatic	G434	Allow the stocking of native fish species on a case-by-case basis.	3-27	NA
5		B		Special Forest Pro	G435	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products for commercial sale.	3-27	NA
5		B		Special Forest Pro	G436	Allow non-commercial gathering of special forest products for personal uses (motorized access for gathering is not permitted).	3-28	NA
5		B		Fire	G437	Minimize off-road use of tractors or tractor plows, retardants, constructed helispots, and wheeled tankers.	3-28	NA
5		B		Fire	G438	Post fire suppression activities will include rehabilitation of fire lines, roads, helispots, and other disturbed areas.	3-28	NA
5		B		Recreation	G439	Manage for low interaction between users.	3-28	NA
5		B		Recreation	G440	Provide only the minimum facilities necessary to prevent the deterioration of Wilderness study area values. Construct facilities with natural materials.	3-28	NA
5		B		Recreation	G441	Trailhead facilities and area information will normally be located outside of Wilderness study area boundaries.	3-28	NA
5		B		Recreation	G442	Limit signing to major trail intersections and trailhead facilities.	3-28	NA

MA	A	B	C	Resource	S&G Code	Text from forest plan that apply to Lakewood Southeast Project	Plan Page	Applies to
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G443	Provide, on the average, no more than one mile of non-motorized trail per square mile of area.	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G444	Design, construct, and maintain trails to minimize impacts to vegetation, soils, and water.	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G445	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Emergency search and rescue	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G446	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Fire suppression	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G447	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Law enforcement	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G448	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Trail maintenance	3-28	NA
5		B		Trail Use & Ops	G449	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Administrative management needs (case-by-case basis)	3-28	NA
5		B		Special Uses	G450	Consider the special use needs of landowners within Wilderness study areas on a case-by-case basis.	3-29	NA
5		B		Transportation	G451	Coordinate with local governments to manage boundary roads for High Scenic Integrity Objectives, and where appropriate, at the lowest possible standard to complement adjacent Wilderness study area.	3-29	NA
5		B		Research	G452	Allow research activities that comply with Wilderness and Wilderness study area standards.	3-29	NA
5		B		Research	G453	Locate biological research activities away from trails, facilities, and other areas where people may be concentrated.	3-29	NA
6	A			Minerals	G454	Mineral exploration surface occupancy is allowed where mineral rights are federally owned. Whenever possible, surface disturbance will be minimized.	3-31	NA
6	A			Minerals	G455	When surface disturbing mineral exploration of reserved and outstanding mineral rights is proposed, consider reasonable alternatives that minimize impacts to semi-primitive non-motorized values.	3-31	NA
6	A			Minerals	G456	Whenever possible, exploration for minerals will minimize the amount of surface disturbance. Full-sized surface exploration vehicles will use existing travel ways to access exploration sites. New road construction will be accomplished using only the minimum standards necessary. Minimize the cutting of brush and trees for surface-disturbing activity.	3-31	NA
6	A			Vegetation	G457	Prohibit grazing.	3-31	NA
6	A			Vegetation	G458	Timber harvesting is normally not allowed. However, infrequent timber harvesting may take place for any of the following reasons: Harvest involves cutting trees that are needed for maintaining or improving roadless or semi-primitive area characteristics; improving threatened, endangered, and Regional Forester Sensitive Species habitat; or restoring ecosystem composition and structure characteristics.	3-31	NA
6	A			Vegetation	G459	Timber harvesting is normally not allowed. However, infrequent timber harvesting may take place for any of the following reasons: The cutting, sale, or removal of timber is incidental to the implementation of a management activity.	3-31	NA
6	A			Vegetation	G460	Timber harvesting is normally not allowed. However, infrequent timber harvesting may take place for any of the following reasons: The timber harvesting is needed for public protection, pest control management, or to create desired conditions for tree regeneration following catastrophic events such as wind or fire.	3-31	NA
6	A			Special Forest Pro	G461	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products for commercial sale.	3-31	NA
6	A			Special Forest Pro	G462	Allow non-commercial gathering of special forest products for personal uses (motorized access for gathering is not permitted).	3-31	NA
6	A			Fire	G463	Minimize off-road use of tractors or tractor plows, retardants, constructed helispots, and wheeled tankers.	3-31	NA
6	A			Fire	G464	Post fire suppression activities will include rehabilitation of fire lines, roads, helispots, and other disturbed areas.	3-31	NA
6	A			Recreation	G465	Manage for low interaction between users.	3-32	NA
6	A			Recreation	G466	Minimize the presence of structures, facilities, and signing.	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G467	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Emergency search and rescue	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G468	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Fire suppression	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G469	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Law enforcement	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G470	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Trail maintenance	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G471	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Administrative management needs (case-by-case basis)	3-32	NA
6	A			Trail Use & Ops	G472	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: ATV/Snowmobile use of existing ATV/snowmobile trails. Coordinate with local communities to relocate ATV/snowmobile trails outside of SPNM areas when reasonable alternative routes can be found.	3-32	NA

MA	A	B	C	Resource	S&G Code	Text from forest plan that apply to Lakewood Southeast Project	Plan Page	Applies to
6	A			Transportation	G473	Limit national forest development interior roads to those that provide access for resource management or facility maintenance, and ingress to private land. These roads will be managed at the lowest traffic service and maintenance levels possible, and will be closed to public motorized vehicle traffic.	3-32	NA
6	A			Transportation	G474	Restore all decommissioned roads to some level of landscape restoration, or convert them to trails.	3-32	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G475	MA 6B areas are designated as MA6B-1B, 6B-2A, etc. Standards and guidelines for both Management Areas are applied; when they conflict the more restrictive Standards or Guidelines prevail.	3-34	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G476	Limit clearcuts to 10 acres and design them to maximize benefits for early successional wildlife species.	3-34	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G477	Retain most of the long-lived northern hardwood and conifer large diameter trees (a diameter at breast height of 19 inches or more) within 200 feet of travel ways and use areas.	3-34	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G478	Remove the appearance of rows when thinning pine plantations.	3-34	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G479	Timber sales will be of appropriate size to be completed in about 3 years duration. Divide areas larger than 6,000 acres into two equal units. Apply the three-year duration to each sub-unit.	3-34	NA
6		B		Vegetation	G480	Limit timber harvesting treatments to no more than one-half of the upland acres (e.g., north half of the area) within individual 6B areas during any ten-year period.	3-34	NA
6		B		Special Forest Pro	G481	Allow the gathering of special forest products for personal use and commercial sale.	3-34	NA
6		B		Special Forest Pro	G482	Prohibit motorized access for gathering special forest products.	3-34	NA
6		B		Fire	G483	Post fire suppression activities will include the rehabilitation of all fire lines, roads, helispots, and other disturbed areas.	3-34	NA
6		B		Recreation	G484	Minimize the presence of structures, facilities, and signing.	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G485	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Emergency search and rescue	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G486	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Fire suppression	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G487	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Law enforcement	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G488	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Trail maintenance	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G489	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: Administrative management needs (case-by-case basis)	3-34	NA
6		B		Trail Use & Ops	G490	Trails are restricted to non-motorized uses with the following exceptions: ATV/Snowmobile use of existing ATV/snowmobile trails. Coordinate with local communities to relocate ATV/snowmobile trails outside of SPNM areas when reasonable alternative routes can be found.	3-34	NA
6		B		Transportation	G491	Close national forest development roads to public motorized vehicle traffic and limit density of interior roads to 3.0 miles per square mile.	3-35	NA
6		B		Transportation	G492	Restore all decommissioned roads to some level of landscape restoration, or convert them to trails.	3-35	NA
8			C	Recreation	S53	Prohibit use of vehicles (including snowmobiles) off of roads. Close and rehabilitate user-developed motorized trails to prevent resource damage.	3-41	NA
8			D	Brule Congression	S54	Protect and enhance the values that caused the Brule River to be included as a study river. Emphasize protection of free flow, water quality, and features of outstanding value.	3-45	NA
8			D	Minerals	S55	Prohibit minerals activities for federally owned minerals that would change eligibility for wild river status on stream segments that are eligible for wild status as well as State designated wild rivers. USDA consent to mineral extraction plans will be determined individually based on the relative value of the surface/subsurface resources and consideration of effect on “Wild” character and eligibility for wild status.	3-46	NA
8			D	Minerals	S56	Minerals activities for federally owned minerals may be permitted on a case-by-case basis on river segments with an eligible scenic or recreation status.	3-46	NA
8			D	Aquatic	S57	Provide naturally appearing restoration and improvement fish habitat structures within wild, scenic, and recreational river segments.	3-46	NA
8			D	Vegetation	S58	Timber harvesting will not occur within wild river segments except for emergency situations or valid mining claims.	3-46	NA
8			D	Vegetation	S59	Timber harvesting can occur within scenic segments for the purpose of restoring or enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, visual quality, forest health, tree vigor, and long-lived large diameter trees. Even-aged management practices will not be visible from any point on the river and will not be permitted within 200 feet of river shorelines. Even-aged management practices will not be visible from any point on the Pine and Popple Rivers (State designated wild status) and will not be permitted within 400 feet of river shorelines.	3-46	NA

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8			D	Vegetation	S60	Allow all silvicultural harvesting techniques within recreation segments (except clearcutting is not permitted where it is visible from the river). Timber harvesting within areas visible from the river will be for the purpose of restoring or enhancing fish and wildlife habitat and visual quality. Timber harvests will be designed to create a large-tree character, and a species composition that favors long-lived, large diameter trees.	3-47	NA
8			D	Recreation	S61	Construction of major new recreation facilities (campgrounds, major trailheads, etc.) will not occur within wild or scenic river segments. Construction of minor recreation facilities that maintain or enhance river values (such as primitive campsites) are permitted within scenic segments, and are permitted on a case-by-case basis within wild segments.	3-47	NA
8			D	Transportation	S62	New road and motorized trail construction is not permitted within eligible or designated wild river corridors.	3-47	NA
8			E	Minerals	S63	Prohibit the development of new sources of common variety minerals.	3-51	NA
8			E	Vegetation	S64	Prohibit domestic livestock grazing.	3-51	NA
8			E	Recreation	S65	Prohibit recreational use that threatens or interferes with the objectives or purposes for which the RNA was established.	3-52	NA
8			E	Special Uses	S66	Prohibit the establishment of new facilities and corridors for utility rights-of-way.	3-52	NA
8			E	Research	S67	Permit educational and research use as long as it will not result in unacceptable impacts to RNA values.	3-53	NA
8			F	Minerals	S68	Prohibit the development of new sources of common variety minerals.	3-54	NA
8			F	Vegetation	S69	Prohibit grazing.	3-54	NA
8			G	Vegetation	S70	Prohibit domestic livestock grazing	3-57	NA
8	A			Biological Diversity	G493	Use native plant species for restoration activities. Use non-native plant species only if they are needed to prevent irreversible resource damage.	3-37	NA
8	A			Vegetation	G494	Vegetation management is permitted for the continuation of existing studies, the development of new research projects or maintenance of species composition per the direction of the North Central Forest Experiment Station.	3-37	NA
8	A			Vegetation	G495	Salvage timber harvest, as a result of wind or other natural events, is allowed in coordination with the North Central Forest Experiment Station.	3-37	NA
8	A			Special Forest Pro	G496	Gathering of special forest products for personal use or commercial sale is allowed.	3-37	NA
8	A			Wildlife and Fish	G497	Wildlife and fish habitat manipulation shall be coordinated and approved by the North Central Forest Experiment Station.	3-37	NA
8	A			Insects and Diseas	G498	Control actions against insects and diseases shall be coordinated and approved by the North Central Forest Experiment Station.	3-38	NA
8		B		Vegetation	G499	Vegetation management is done only to enhance seed orchard objectives as determined by the Seed Orchard Manager.	3-39	NA
8		B		Special Forest Pro	G500	Gathering of special forest products is not permitted for commercial sale.	3-39	NA
8		B		Wildlife and Fish	G501	Wildlife and fish habitat manipulation will be permitted when consistent with seed orchard objectives and with Seed Orchard Manager approval.	3-39	NA
8		B		Insects and Diseas	G502	The Seed Orchard Manager shall initiate Control actions against insects and diseases.	3-39	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G503	Forest management practices will enhance the recreation and/or wildlife values of these areas.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G504	Use even-aged management practices where forested stands are to be retained.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G505	Clearcuts will be 300 acres or less.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G506	Permanent openings can be larger than 300 acres.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G507	Manage 70 to 80% of the Riley Lake upland area in grasses, low shrubs, and young trees. Maintain approximately 20 to 30% of this area in stands of aspen, northern red oak, scrub oak, and jack pine.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G508	Maintain the Moquah Barrens Core Area in a mostly open, early-successional barrens condition.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G509	Manage the Satellite Barrens Areas for a higher percentage tree cover than the Moquah core area. Tree cover will be scattered clumps and individual trees and have a canopy closure that ranges from mostly open to 50% closed.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G510	Use natural regeneration to develop species composition.	3-41	NA
8			C	Vegetation	G511	Minimize disturbance at lek sites during the breeding season.	3-41	NA
8			C	Special Forest Pro	G512	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products for commercial sale.	3-41	NA
8			C	Special Forest Pro	G513	Permit non-commercial gathering of special forest products for personal uses.	3-41	NA
8			C	Fire	G514	Vary the prescribed burning regime by lengthening burn intervals, allowing fuels and topography to determine intensity, and alternating the seasons when prescribed burning is applied.	3-41	NA
8			C	Recreation	G515	Minimize the construction of facilities, structures, and signing; and encourage “no-trace” camping.	3-41	NA

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8			C	Transportation	G516	Interior road density will not exceed 2.0 miles of classified road per square mile of national forest land.	3-42	NA
8			C	Transportation	G517	Area classified roads will be Maintenance Level One or Two. Some Moquah Barrens decommissioned roads may be converted to fire breaks if necessary.	3-42	NA
8			C	Transportation	G518	Construct temporary roads when new transportation corridors are needed.	3-42	NA
8			C	Transportation	G519	Monitor and control non-native invasive plant species during construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of classified and temporary roads; and after the decommissioning and landscape restoration of unclassified and temporary roads. Use only local source (endemic) native plant species for revegetation.	3-42	NA
8			D	Designated and Eli	G520	Identify and restore (over time) channel segments degraded by scour or excessive sedimentation	3-46	NA
8			D		G521	Rock roller dams and remnants of logging dams and other similar structures will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if they will be removed, modified, or maintained.	3-46	NA
8			D	Biological Diversity	G522	Restore wild rice beds and other aquatic macrophytes where suitable.	3-46	NA
8			D	Biological Diversity	G523	Emphasize the use of native and desirable non-native plants for restoration activities.	3-46	NA
8			D	Aquatic	G524	Maintain recreational navigability when conducting river habitat restoration projects such as the placement of large woody debris, rocks, and other structures.	3-46	NA
8			D	Vegetation	G525	Timber harvesting within 150 feet of the river will be for the purpose of establishing long-lived, large diameter trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock, northern white cedar, white spruce, and to lesser extent red maple, red oak, and sugar maple.	3-47	NA
8			D	Special Forest Pro	G526	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products, for commercial sale, within 100 feet of designated or eligible wild, scenic, and recreation rivers. Non-commercial gathering of special forest products for personal uses is permitted within these areas. Commercial and personal use gathering is permitted outside of the above-listed riverside zones.	3-47	NA
8			D	Recreation	G527	New recreation facilities within wild and scenic corridors will not be readily visible from the river.	3-47	NA
8			D	Transportation	G528	The overall interior road density for eligible or designated wild, scenic, and recreation river corridors will not exceed 2.0 miles of classified road per square mile of national forest land.	3-47	NA
8			D	Transportation	G529	Restore all decommissioned roads to some level of landscape restoration.	3-47	NA
8			D	Transportation	G530	Do not designate new motorized trails within eligible or designated scenic and recreation river corridors. Where the designation and use of motorized trails is unavoidable—they will be located at least 400 feet from eligible or designated scenic rivers and at least 100 feet from eligible or designated recreation rivers.	3-48	NA
8			D	Transportation	G531	Trails that cross eligible or designated wild, scenic, or recreation rivers will cross on existing bridges.	3-48	NA
8			E	Minerals	G532	Surface disturbing mineral activities will be approved or disapproved on a case-by-case basis where minerals are federally owned. Whenever possible surface disturbance will be limited.	3-51	NA
8			E	Minerals	G533	When surface disturbing mineral exploration and development of reserved and outstanding mineral rights is proposed, consider reasonable alternatives that minimize impacts to RNA values.	3-51	NA
8			E	Minerals	G534	Acquisition of reserved and outstanding mineral rights will be considered on a willing seller / willing buyer basis.	3-51	NA
8			E	Minerals	G535	Existing common variety minerals developments may be utilized. Consider RNA values if full utilization requires vegetation disturbance.	3-51	NA
8			E	Biological Diversity	G536	Use native plant species for restoration activities. Use non-native plant species only if they are needed to prevent irreversible resource damage.	3-51	NA
8			E	Vegetation	G537	Vegetation management is not permitted unless the desired vegetation type would be lost or degraded without treatment. Management practices will approximate the vegetation and processes that govern natural succession.	3-51	No harvest
8			E	Vegetation	G538	Hazard trees may be cut but not removed.	3-51	No harvest
8			E	Special Forest Pro	G539	Prohibit the gathering of special forest products for personal use or commercial sale.	3-51	NA
8			E	Wildlife and Fish	G540	Wildlife and fish habitat manipulation will not be permitted unless it's consistent with RNA objectives and is needed to maintain the character or purpose of the area.	3-52	NA
8			E	Fire	G541	Allow prescribed fire within a prescription designed to accomplish specific RNA objectives where it is part of the natural disturbance regime, where it is needed to maintain or restore ecosystems, and where it is called for in the establishment record.	3-52	NA

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8			E	Fire	G542	Minimize the disturbance of soil and water resources by designing fire suppression activities to fit each individual situation.	3-52	NA
8			E	Insects and Diseas	G543	Minimize the disturbance of soil and water resources. Minimize control actions against native insects and diseases, and native plant and animal pests. Allow limited control actions to protect adjacent resources or the features for which the research natural area was established.	3-52	No harvest
8			E	Recreation	G544	Do not install signs or construct trails or other improvements unless they contribute to RNA objectives or area protection.	3-52	NA
8			E	Recreation	G545	Prohibit the use of horses, bicycles, and motorized vehicles on RNA trails.	3-52	NA
8			E	Lands	G546	Clearly identify RNA boundaries, monument corners, and turning points.	3-52	NA
8			E	Special Uses	G547	Do not issue special use permits except as mandated by law or agreement. Exceptions may be made for research or educational activities. Phase out existing special use permits when feasible.	3-53	NA
8			E	Facilities	G548	Do not construct buildings unless they are needed to meet RNA objectives. Existing structures may be maintained.	3-53	NA
8			E	Transportation	G549	Do not construct new roads.	3-53	NA
8			E	Transportation	G550	Restore all decommissioned roads to some level of landscape restoration.	3-53	Included in transportation design
8			F	Minerals	G551	Surface disturbing mineral activities will be approved or disapproved on a case-by-case basis where minerals are federally owned. Whenever possible surface disturbance will be limited.	3-54	NA
8			F	Minerals	G552	When surface disturbing mineral exploration and development of reserved and outstanding mineral rights is proposed, consider reasonable alternatives that minimize impacts to SMA values.	3-54	NA
8			F	Minerals	G553	Existing common variety mineral sources may be utilized.	3-54	NA
8			F	Vegetation	G554	Allow natural processes to determine SMA composition, structure, and function.	3-54	NA
8			F	Vegetation	G555	Vegetation management and commercial timber harvesting will not be permitted unless needed to maintain the character or purpose of the SMA.	3-54	NA
8			F	Vegetation	G556	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: There is a threat to human life, SMA resources or structures.	3-55	NA
8			F	Vegetation	G557	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: There is a threat to adjacent lands.	3-55	NA
8			F	Vegetation	G558	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: The area no longer retains the characteristics for which it was designated.	3-55	NA
8			F	Wildlife and Fish	G559	Do not allow wildlife and fish habitat manipulation unless it enhances or does not affect the character or purpose of the area.	3-55	NA
8			F	Fire	G560	Allow prescribed fire within a prescription designed to accomplish specific SMA objectives (where fire is part of the natural disturbance regime, where it is needed to maintain or restore ecosystems, and where it is described in the establishment record or special fire management plan).	3-55	NA
8			F	Fire	G561	Fire control within SMAs will use methods that result in minimal disturbance.	3-55	NA
8			F	Insects and Diseas	G562	Do not use control actions against endemic insects, diseases, or plant and animal pests unless the action is necessary to protect adjacent resources or SMA values.	3-55	NA
8			F	Recreation	G563	Minimize non-motorized trail construction and maintenance.	3-55	NA
8			F	Recreation	G564	Relocate motorized trails if they interfere with SMA objectives, in cooperation with local communities.	3-55	NA
8			F	Recreation	G565	Do not construct or designate horse trails.	3-55	NA
8			F	Scenery	G566	Apply high scenic integrity objectives for visual quality.	3-55	NA
8			F	Special Uses	G567	Do not issue special use permits except as mandated by law or agreement. Exceptions may be made for research or educational activities. Phase out existing special use permits when feasible.	3-55	NA
8			F	Facilities	G568	Do not construct buildings unless they are needed to support SMA objectives. Examples are temporary gauging stations and instrument shelters.	3-56	NA
8			F	Transportation	G569	Do not construct new roads unless they protect or contribute to special MA values.	3-56	Do not construct new roads unless they protect or contribute to special MA values.
8			F	Transportation	G570	Manage national forest development interior roads at the lowest traffic service and maintenance levels possible	3-56	Included in transportation design
8			F	Transportation	G571	Restore decommissioned roads to the Minimum, Moderate or Maximum level of restoration as outlined in “Road Decommissioning and Landscape Restoration” in Chapter 2, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.	3-56	Included in transportation design

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8			F	Research	G572	Research is permitted if it does not compromise the values for which the area was designated.	3-56	NA
8			F	Administration	G573	Identify, evaluate, and designate SMAs with outstanding natural characteristics, or unique recreation features and (or) resource values.	3-56	NA
8			G	Minerals	G574	New sources of common variety minerals (sand and gravel) will not be developed.	3-57	NA
8			G	Minerals	G575	Surface disturbing mineral activities will be approved or disapproved on a case-by-case basis where minerals are federally owned. Whenever possible surface disturbance will be limited.	3-57	NA
8			G	Minerals	G576	When surface-disturbing mineral exploration of reserved and outstanding mineral rights is proposed, consider reasonable alternatives that minimize impacts to old growth values.	3-57	NA
8			G	Minerals	G577	Existing common variety mineral sources may be utilized.	3-57	NA
8			G	Vegetation	G578	Do not harvest timber except as salvage operations.	3-58	NA
8			G	Vegetation	G579	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: There is a threat to human life, Old Growth resources or structures.	3-58	NA
8			G	Vegetation	G580	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: There is a threat to adjacent lands.	3-58	NA
8			G	Vegetation	G581	Do not conduct salvage timber operations except in the following situations: The area no longer retains the characteristics for which it was designated.	3-58	NA
8			G	Wildlife and Fish	G582	Conduct wildlife and fish habitat manipulation only where needed to maintain the character or purpose of the area.	3-58	NA
8			G	Fire	G583	Allow prescribed fire within a prescription designed to accomplish specific old growth objectives.	3-58	NA
8			G	Fire	G584	Fire control within old growth areas will use methods that result in minimal disturbance.	3-58	NA
8			G	Insects and Diseas	G585	Do not use control actions against endemic insects, diseases, or plant and animal pests unless the action is necessary to protect adjacent resources or old growth area values.	3-58	NA
8			G	Recreation	G586	Do not construct new campground facilities. Some primitive campsite construction may be allowed.	3-58	NA
8			G	Facilities	G587	Do not construct buildings unless they are needed to meet old growth area objectives.	3-58	NA
8			G	Transportation	G588	Manage National Forest classified roads within MA 8G at the lowest traffic service and maintenance level possible.	3-58	Included in transportation design
8			G	Transportation	G589	Restore decommissioned roads to the Minimum, Moderate, or Maximum level of restoration as outlined in “Road Decommissioning and Landscape Restoration” in Chapter 2, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.	3-58	Included in transportation design